Weather
Rain threatened today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 59.9 and the minimum 37.6 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 43.5 and 31.6.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

O. 2576 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 未年十二月初七日 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

RUSS POLICY OF ENGLAND ILL-ADVISED, SAYS ASQUITH

Accuses Coalitionists Of Insincere Effort To Ensure Peace

SEES BIG ERROR

Let Country Decide What It Wants For Itself He Suggests

LAUDS LIBERALS

Thinks Irish Should Have Control Of Their Own Affairs

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 23.—Mr. Asquith, speaking at Cambridge today, recalled that forty years ago there were only two parties. Now Labor was a most formidable rival.

He said that Lord Haldane's "magnificent and unparalleled services to his country in its greatest crisis", would be vindicated by time before long.

He expressed the opinion that the heaviest indictment of the Coalition Government was that while the peace conference was redistributing territories, repainting maps and imposing here, there and everywhere among their late enemies intolerable and impossible burdens, it made no serious or sustained attempt to secure even the foundation of the possibilities of peace with Russia.

The Coalition's Russian policy, Mr. Asquith declared, was ill-inspired and mistaken from the first. Such a large community as Russia must decide for itself whether rightly or wrongly, whether for ill or for good, its own form of Government.

HITS COALITIONISTS

Now at last, Mr. Asquith went on, the Government had apparently settled on a policy, namely refusal to inquire. Could there be a better illustration of the drawbacks of Coalition government than this zigzag, this series of compromises, improvisations, accommodations, insincerities and inconsistencies?

Dealing with Home Rule, Mr. Asquith said it was impossible to govern Ireland with coercion in one hand and conciliation in the other. The only way Ireland could be made loyal to the Empire was to apply the principles of the League of Nations, giving to the Irish people in the most complete and uncompromising form control over their own affairs.

Mr. Asquith said that the anti-Dumping bill not only violated all the fundamental principles of free trade but the fundamental principles of Liberalism. But for the Liberal Government, of which he had been head, Mr. Asquith declared, we should have had no enfranchised democracy, we should have had greatly restricted and monopolised trade, and had labor still at the mercy of capital.

It was by following the principles of the Liberal party, and this alone, that we could secure for the country a destiny worthy of its past.

Balfour Praises Empires Unity In Hour Of Need

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 23.—Speaking at a banquet of the Unionist Association here last night, Mr. Balfour, referring to the last few years said that whatever was ahead for the British Empire in the future, the historian would assuredly say that when the hour of supreme trial came every section of every party in the diverse and widely scattered components of the Empire rose with a unity of spirit unequalled in the past and without hope or desire for either personal or national gain and threw

(Continued on Page 8)

REVENUE MEN SEIZE THREE MILLIONS IN BOOZE IN NEW YORK

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 20.—Revenue officials have seized liquors valued at over G.$3,000,000 lying at piers and in barges, which were too late to be loaded on outgoing steamers before prohibition was enforced.

Senator Penrose Seriously Ill

Senator Penrose
INTERNATIONAL

Senator Boise Penrose, of Pennsylvania, is severely ill in his home in Philadelphia suffering from an attack of grip which has affected his heart. The Senator, who is chairman of the Committee of Finance, is one of the dominating forces of the Republican organisation. For the past two months Senator Penrose's activities in the House have taxed his strength to the utmost. His brother and Dr. Carpenter are the attending physicians. They have instituted a regime of absolute privacy and quiet.

ALLIES DISCUSS NEXT METHOD TO SUMMON WILHELM

Ambassadors Analyse New British Proposals For His Extradition

LEGAL ADVICE SOUGHT

London Believes Holland's Refusal To Deliver Kaiser Is Not Final

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 25.—The first conference of Allied Ambassadors is fixed to take place tomorrow. M. Pateologne, secretary general of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs and French plenipotentiary to the conference, will probably preside. The conference will take cognisance of the British proposals, for action with regard to the extradition of the ex-Kaiser, following on Holland's refusal to comply with the Allies' demand.

Dutch Reply Not Final Is View Held In London

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 25.—A London message states that Holland's refusal to extradite the ex-Kaiser is much commented on in London, where the view is held that this reply should not be taken as final.

It is generally believed that the Allies will request the Netherlands Government to nominate legal representatives to discuss the points of law on which Holland's refusal is based, with the Allies' legal advisers.

Holland Bases Kaiser Decision On Two Points

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 24.—Holland's refusal to extradite the ex-Kaiser is based on two points.

(1) Holland is not a signatory of the treaty of Versailles and has therefore not undertaken, like Germany, to hand any one over to the Entente.

(2) Holland upholds the ancient right of asylum.

On the other hand Holland states that she is ready to discuss the idea of an international tribunal "for the future."

This non possumus on the part of Holland was expected. The Allies will now discuss the next step to take.

It is pointed out that the surrender of the ex-Kaiser is totally distinct from that of the German war criminals which will be de-

(Continued on Page 4)

SENATE BREAK IMMINENT ON MOVE TO END TREATY FIGHT

Compromise Conference Is Without Result; Final Effort To Be Made

BRYAN AN ISSUE

'Peerless Leader' Suggests Way To Put Problem To Popular Vote

LODGE AMENABLE

Accepts Counter-Propsals Not Dealing With Ballot Power

(*American Naval Wireless*)

Washington, January 22.—The Senators taking part in the conference between Republicans and Democrats with a view to reaching a compromise on the peace treaty say that the conference is "near a complete break" but that one more effort to agree will be made.

Both Sides Fighting To Prevent Deadlock

Washington, January 14.—Efforts to prevent a continuation of the treaty deadlock are progressing. The Republican senators who favor ratification have drawn up counter proposals to the compromise reservations of the Democrats, which were recently presented. It is said that Senator Lodge has tentatively assented to the counter proposals which deal with collateral issues only, and do not involve article 10 or the voting power in the league. It is understood that the Democratic proposal to change the reservation demanding the acceptance of all reservations by the other powers or some other proposal will be accepted on condition that the Democrats agree to a modification of some other features of the reservations.

Bryan Wants Issue Put Up To The People

Chicago, January 14.—William Jennings Bryan has come out with a proposal advocating that if a compromise is impossible, there be a withdrawal of enough of the Democratic vote to permit the Republicans in the senate to have a constitutional two-thirds majority for ratification of the treaty with the reservations, and then to allow the people to pass judgment upon the issue at the polls in November.

Unqualified Endorsement Asked By Cummings

Washington, January 14.—Chairman Cummings of the Democratic national committee has issued a statement to the effect that the committee would be asked to endorse President Wilson's attitude on the treaty in language so clear as to leave no doubt that the party stood behind the President.

In view of this statement and the possible candidacy of Bryan, much interest attaches to the reports that the latter is insisting upon the adoption of a different course.

Jugo-Slavs Ask Time On Adriatic Issue

(*French Wireless Service*)

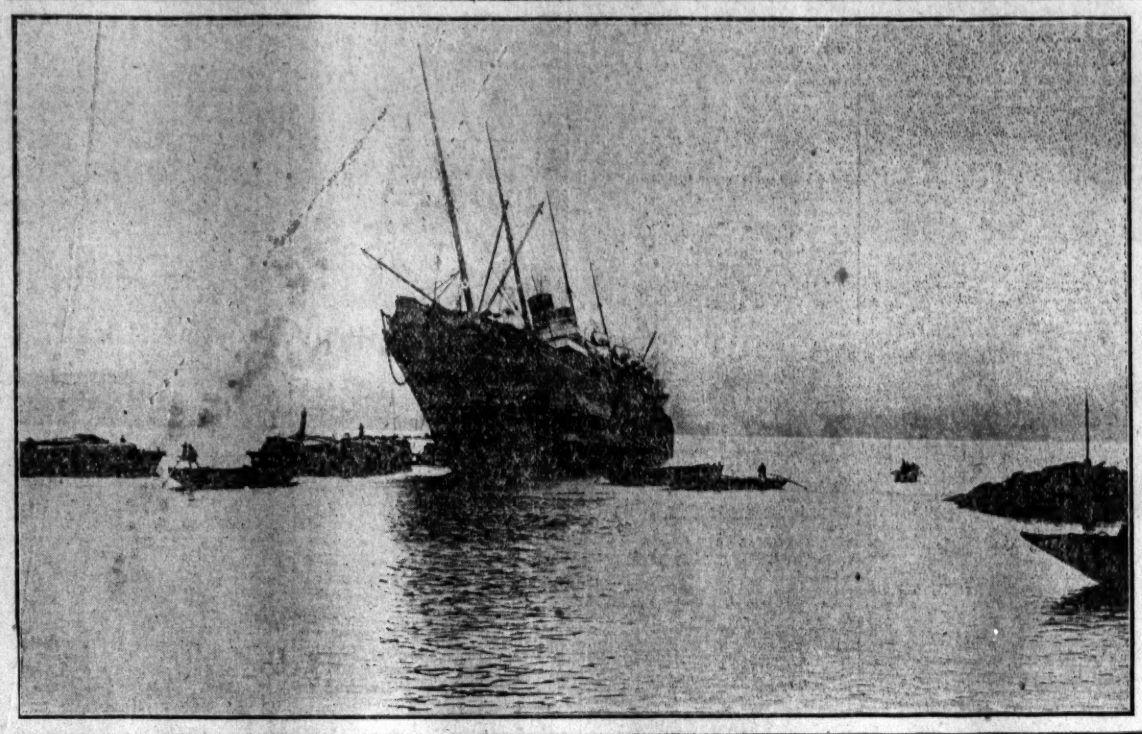
Paris, January 4.—M. Patchich and Dr. Trumditch, the Jugo-Slav plenipotentiaries, called at the Secretariat General of the Peace Conference yesterday to ask for an extension of the four days grace granted to Jugo-Slavia to reach a definite decision on the Adriatic proposal. The Jugo-Slav representatives ask for a prolongation *sine die*. The Allies are at present conferring on their reply.

(Continued on Page 4)

Baker Would Have Cabinet Members Also Of Congress In U.S.

Washington, January 14.—Secretary Baker has come out with a statement advocating that cabinet officers be members of congress in order that their presence on the floor of the house to answer questions might serve as an aid to create harmony between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Crippled Liner China On Reef At Nagasaki



MINISTER ASKS GOVERNMENT TO FOIL KIDNAPERS

Dr. A. L. Shelton Declares He Is Ill And Needs Aid Of His Countrymen

BRITON VOLUNTEER NURSE

Physician At Yunnanfu Says He Is Ready To Go To Captive's Rescue

Held captive in the hills, Dr. A. L. Shelton, member of the Foreign Christian Mission, has managed to get word out of the wilds of Szechuen province saying that he is ill and in a precarious condition. An English physician at Yunnanfu, hearing of the missionary's plight since he was kidnaped by bandits, has volunteered today to go to his rescue if provision can be made to assure safe contact with the outlaws in their hiding place.

The Yunnanfu correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS sent a code message yesterday saying that a private letter had been received from Dr. Shelton saying that he was very sick. Five days were taken to get the letter from the bandits' lair to missionary headquarters at Yunnanfu.

Although the message was not entirely clear it indicated that it had been sent out by an indirect route, a "circular direction," and that the missionary's physical condition was most serious. It reads:

"Ask the American government: 'Can you do anything in the matter? Then see the English Mission.'"

When the message was received and decoded an English doctor at once offered to go into the hills and nurse the kidnaped missionary if it were at all possible. Whether he found it possible is a matter of conjecture.

The Shelton party encountered a party of bandits and were taken prisoner. They were held for ransom and for some time reports have been coming in that they were being taken farther and farther into the wilderness. It was expected daily that word of their release would be received but the telegram received here has caused officials of local missionary circles to lose hope.

When Dr. Shelton was seized his wife and daughters were allowed to proceed to Yunnanfu where they set in circulation news of the kidnaping.

Yang Tien-fu, notorious outlaw and kidnaper, is the reported leader of the bandits.

Gompers Will Fight Anti-Sedition Bill

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 20.—Mr. Samuel Gompers announces that the Federation of Labor will oppose the anti-Sedition bills now pending before Congress.

CABLE TO U. S. RESTORED

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company announces that communication with America has been restored.

Passengers Pass Night Of Storm In Life Belts On Vessel Fast On Rocks

First Of Those To Arrive From Ship Stranded At Japanese Port Relate Story Of The Disaster On Reaching Shanghai

Personal accounts brought to Shanghai by passengers, who were on the steamer China when the vessel ran aground a week ago today on a reef near the entrance to Nagasaki harbor, revealed for the first time yesterday that the boat narrowly escaped destruction at a time when a number of travelers were still aboard. Messages received at the Shanghai office of the company said that the China had been refloated Sunday.

The first of the China's passengers to arrive here came on the steamer Hwahping of the N.Y.K. which docked at the Wayside wharf Sunday afternoon. The party from the stranded steamer numbered 44 and will be followed by others on the Yamashiro Maru, due to sail from Nagasaki early yesterday, and the Yawata Maru, which also left the Japanese port yesterday. These boats may arrive tonight, but in any event are expected to arrive here tomorrow.

TO OTHER PORTS

A few of those from the China who were destined for Shanghai will not come on any of these vessels, having crossed to other ports in China, intending to come on by way of Tientsin by rail. Those now here who arrived on the Hwahping are:

Capt. C. S. Isbister, Mr. Landgraf, Mrs. R. Ward, Lieut. C. Morgan, Mrs. M. Holgate, Miss H. D. Holgate, Mr. J. F. Meredith, Mr. J. H. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kelley, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. W. Hagen, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morton, Mr. Schnabel, Lieut. D. S. J. Ellis, Capt. L. N. Mackinnon, Mr. J. B. C. Lamburn, Mr. G. H. B Jones, Mr. V. Hardy, Mr. J. B Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Collester Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Lambert, Mr. F. C. Potter.

Mr. J. A. McGregor, head of the United States Shipping Board in the Far East, and his secretary, Mr. M. E. Merriman, arrived in Shanghai Sunday afternoon on board a Shipping Board boat, after having been on the China. Mr. McGregor expects to spend several days here looking over the merchant marine situation and checking up on the construction of the four 10,000-ton boats at the Kiangnan dock and shipyard for the United States.

Narratives of those who arrived agree that it was shortly after daybreak when a thick haze still overhung the harbor that disaster overtook the China. A Japanese pilot was at the wheel. According to a number of reports, Captain Lancaster had just warned the pilot a second time that he was hugging the shore too closely and the pilot was denying this volubly when the first quiver went through the boat as her bow grated on the reef. Most of the passengers were in their berths.

The vessel necessarily had been moving slowly through the channel, which was dotted thickly with small Japanese fishing craft. Seemingly the pilot was trying to keep clear of these fishing boats and he is reported to have said that he went wrong because he was blinded by reflections from lanterns of the fishing boats, which were still alight though dawn had broken. The China thrust her way high upon the rocks and her momentum was not overcome until nearly a third of her length had been pushed up on the reef.

'LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE'

Mr. G. Fred Kelley, one of the arrivals here, is a San Franciscan who went through the earthquake and fire when the California city was partly destroyed in 1906.

"It was exactly like an earthquake," said Mr. Kelley yesterday. "The first thought that came to me when I awake was that it was like that. The boat quivered and trembled as though about to fall to pieces."

In a remarkably short space passengers in every degree of deshabille, for apparently all had been awakened by the shock of the impact, crowded up to the deck. There was no disorder, for the mirror-like surface of the water and the numbers of small boats to be seen on all sides, with the shore scarcely a stone throw away, reassured the most timorous.

The China had lodged itself immovably on the rock to all appearances and after the first shock had passed those who had rushed from their staterooms returned to them. Immediately after the accident the ship apprised the port authorities by wireless of its plight. In a comparatively short time several small boats appeared from Nagasaki and these were followed by two tugs. The United States Transport Great Northern with American troops aboard on their way from Vladivostok to the Philippines had been

(Continued on Page 2)

CHICAGO SWEPT BY NEW FLU EPIDEMIC

(*American Naval Wireless*)

Chicago, January 22.—Influenza in a mild form is sweeping Chicago at a rate of eleven hundred new cases a day. Twenty-six deaths were reported in the last 48 hours. There have been 288 cases of pneumonia with 66 deaths.

Mild Flu Epidemic Found In Shanghai: 250 Afflicted

There are over 250 cases of influenza in Shanghai among the foreign population, according to physicians. This does not include the Japanese community. There are 12 or 15 cases of pneumonia.

Doctors say that the local flu is mild and that there is little danger if persons are prompt to act. The cases resemble the disease commonly known in the United States as the "grippe" and usually mean that the patient is sick two or three days.

WANG DESCRIBES CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN TREATY

Delegates Believed None Of The Nation's Rights Should Be Sacrificed

FELT PUBLIC CONSCIENCE

Envoy Urges This Country To Pattern After Spirit Shown By France

Graphic description of events that crowned China's refusal to sign the German treaty of peace was given yesterday by Dr. C. T. Wang, China's peace delegate at Versailles, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Dr. Wang addressed two assemblies in Martyrs' Memorial Hall.

The address was scheduled to take place at 5 o'clock. But long before 4 the hall was packed to capacity. Dr. Wang, who had been invited to tea with the executives of the association at 4 o'clock, was asked to deliver an extra speech, because, as it appeared, those who came to the building later would not be given the opportunity to hear him. He consented and his extra talk was given at 4 o'clock. He said:

"Dramatic events that marked the peace conference at Versailles were numerous, but I shall mention only a few of the important ones which effect China primarily. There were twenty-two countries represented at the conference; and the number of delegates differ with the different nations. What is known as the Big Five had five each, Belgium and Brazil had three, while others had two or one.

"The decision of the number of delegates was arrived at in the same manner as schoolboys who sit for their examination. They were graded and were given so many marks to their credit. It is a regrettable thing that China had no troops in Europe in spite of the various other ways in which she served in the war.

LOCAL AERIAL HERO

"China had over 150,000 laborers in Europe and a number of engineers among them. A few students in the United States and France also served. The son of Nicholas Tsu of Shanghai has three German planes to his credit and was wounded while serving in the French Air Corps. There were also a large number of Chinese sailors serving on Allied vessels, of whom 500 died as a result of Germany's submarine campaigns. Two thousand died among the laborers. The French presented a piece of land to China, known as Noyelles, for the burial of these heroes.

"There were five treaties to be signed, the German treaty of peace which was signed on June 28; the Austrian treaty, signed on September 7, the Bulgarian treaty, on November 19, the Hungarian treaty, which is not yet signed and the Turkish treaty.

"China did not sign the German treaty. The delegates refused to do so out of respect to public will and their conscientious belief that none of China's sovereign rights should be sacrificed. The national spirit engendered during the time of the signature was most encouraging, as it was much needed to guide the government's policy at that time.

"It was feared at first that China might be prevented from

(Continued on Page 8)

KOLCHAK HELD BY REBELS IN IRKUTSK: FATE IS UNCERTAIN

Czechs Reported To Have Delivered Admiral On January 15

DETAILS LACKING

Allied Legations Expect General Janin To Protect Him

AMERICANS LEAVE

Red Cross Detachment Is Ordered Out With U. S Troops

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Jan. 26.—Official telegrams from Siberia do no throw much light on the fate of Admiral Kolchak. There is no confirmation of the report that General Janin ordered the Czechs to surrender Admiral Kolchak to the revolutionaries. It appears certain that Czechs escorted Admiral Kolchak to Irkutsk from Verkhne-Udinsk and that he was handed over to the revolutionaries on January 15 but the circumstances of his handing over and his subsequent fate are most obscure. The Allied Commissioners had requested General Janin to safeguard Admiral Kolchak's personal safety as far as possible and the Legations are unable to believe that General Janin was concerned in his handing over.

Reds Lose Prisoners In Trying To Cross The Don

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 24.—The British Military Mission to Russia report on the 22nd instant that the retreat on the Eastern half of General Denikin's front is continuing. The Don army has withdrawn behind the Sal river. Strong forces of Reds crossed the Don on the 21st, but were thrown back leaving a thousand prisoners. A Red attempt to cross the Don at Rostov was also repulsed.

Social Revolutionaries Give In To Bolshevists

(*Reuters Pacific Service*)

Harbin, January 23.—According to a military circular despatch the Social Revolutionary Government at Irkutsk on January 21 handed over the power to the Bolsheviks. Soviet institutions have been established everywhere. The same telegram states that Ataman Semenoff declares that he will have nothing to do with "a government consisting of brigands and enemies of Russia."

American Red Cross To Leave With Troops

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 20.—The commander of the United States Red Cross in Siberia has been ordered to withdraw his detachment simultaneously with the withdrawal of the American expeditionary force.

All women workers and men not needed to take care of stores at Vladivostock will move out with the troops and medicines and other stores will be distributed among civilians and hospitals as rapidly as possible.

Exchange And High Cost Of Living Hit Missionaries Here

Societies In England Are Heavy Losers And May Have To Curtail Work

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 20.—The Times, in a leading article, points out that all foreign missionary societies are seriously hampered by the high cost of living and they also have to contend with the abnormal rate of exchange. "The additional cost to the societies in India and China through loss in exchange alone," the journal says, "amounts to over £400,000.

"To this must be added any advance in every item of expenditure with the result that possibly the societies, instead of embarking on a generous forward movement, may have to curtail or abandon their activities in schools, hospitals and dispensaries, which would create a situation calling for the most earnest consideration not only of the societies but of the public."

FRENCH MINISTRY CONCERNED OVER NEW TAX PROBLEM

Government Would Raise Funds Without Discouraging The Spirit Of Enterprise

WILL ASSESS WAR PROFITS

Co-operation Between The State And Private Initiative Is Cabinet Policy

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 22.—The Ministerial Declaration which was read in the Chamber and the Senate this afternoon emphasised that in order to obtain the legitimate benefits of victory it was necessary neither to make less effort nor to display less self-denial than were required to obtain victory. The era of sacrifices and restrictions had by no means come to an end. The duty of citizens could be summed up in four words,—produce more, consume less. The Government's principal concern would be to find sources of taxation without discouraging the spirit of enterprise. The Government contended that it was morally just that war profits should be particularly heavily hit. The country's finances did not permit of the assumption by the State of exclusive exploitation of the national wealth. The Government proposed a formula providing for co-operation between private initiative and the State.

POLICY TOWARDS LABOR

The Government's labor policy, the declaration continued, was to guarantee to labor its legitimate share of profits as well as the organisation of the conditions of labor and to seek to prevent or settle disputes by means of arbitration. The Government would leave nothing undone to strengthen the League of Nations but it would be "unpardonable frivolity" to trust to the promises of the future of safeguarding immediate security and securing the reparation to which France was entitled.

One of the first problems the Government would have to face was the new organisation of the military and naval forces, in which economic exigencies require a considerable reduction in the duration of service.

The Treaty of Versailles, which would be carried out with unshakable firmness, involved a close and cordial maintenance of the alliances which had saved the world.

France was determined to maintain relations of confidence and friendship with the smaller powers. She would not forget in this connection that it was her duty to guarantee respect for the treaty stipulations which should contribute to the maintenance of peace.

Cabinet May Increase Salaries In Parliament

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 24.—The questors of the Chamber and the Senate have requested M. Millerand to lay before the Cabinet the proposal to raise the salaries of members of Parliament from 15,000 to 25,000 or 30,000 francs a year.

Deputies Propose Debate On Policy

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 24.—A large number of deputies, the Petit Parisien says, have expressed a lively desire that a debate on the general policy of the new Government may take place as soon as possible. Such a debate would give M. Millerand an opportunity to explain certain points of the Ministerial Declaration in detail, while it would enable deputies to take up a definite position for or against the Cabinet.

Millerand Bids Farewell To Alsace-Lorraine Post

Paris, January 25.—M. Millerand left last night for Strasburg to cancel his mandate as high commissioner of Alsace Lorraine and bid farewell to the people.

Reparations Commission Welcomed By Premier

Paris, January 25.—M. Millerand yesterday presided at the inauguration of the Reparations Commission. M. Millerand welcomed the members of the Commission, paid a tribute to the organising committee and its distinguished chairman, M. Louchur, and emphasised the importance of the commission's task.

After the ratification of powers, the Premier withdrew. The Commission then held a sitting, in the course of which M. Jonnart, France, was elected president of the Commission, Signor Bertolini, Italy, vice-president, and Mr. Salter, Great Britain, secretary-general, with M. Bergery, France, and M. Denis, Belgium, as assistants.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, will speak before the Royal Asiatic Society on an Expedition into Yunnan tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

Invitation List To American Ball Limited To 1,000

Invitations to the Washington's Birthday Ball to be given at the Town Hall on the evening of Saturday, February 21, under the auspices of the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will be limited in number to one thousand, according to an announcement that has been issued by the American company.

The tickets of admission, at $6 each, may be obtained by Americans only. Those who subscribe for them, however, are at liberty to invite as guests other nationals. Notices that have been issued by the committee in charge of the affair call attention to the importance of sending in application early for invitations. These must be presented not later than February 10. They are to be addressed to Sergt. T. C. Britton, honorary secretary, in care of American-Oriental bank at 15 Nanking Road.

Hongkong Looking Into Own Resources

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, January 26.—The Economic Resources Committee recently appointed to report on the economic resources of Hongkong held its inaurgural meeting today. The Governor addressing the meeting suggested that the Committee should work on the lines of the Ceylon Committee and instead of waiting to issue a full report should issue interim reports. The Governor further suggested that the Committee should divide into subcommittees and that experts should be called as witnesses. The Committee, the Governor said, should be composed of people who were interested in the development of the resources of the Colony. The Committee subsequently decided to meet for weekly deliberations.

Local Societies Thank Italians Of Tientsin For Vote

As a mark of appreciation for allowing Chinese suffrage in the Italian Settlement in Tientsin, the League of Street Unions in Shanghai sent yesterday the following letter to the Italian Minister at Peking:

"While we are struggling for right and justice and asking the friendly nations to give us their moral support for our claim for municipal suffrage, it is with great satisfaction that we learn that the Italian authorities in Tientsin have, without our people asking for it, given the Chinese residents in your Settlement the vote and thereby allowed Chinese to have a voice in Municipal affairs.

"The action of your authorities in Tientsin is not the only one which is expressive of your respect for the national status of our people but also is testimony that you uphold the principles of justice and equality. Such action will increase the friendly relations between the two nations.

"We are sure that your authorities will take similar steps in helping the Chinese in Shanghai to reach their aim as you did in Tientsin.

"The League of Street Unions at Shanghai, including over 10,000 shops and firms."

TWENTY-SEVEN REDS TAKEN IN SEATTLE FACE DEPORTATION

(*American Naval Wireless*)

Seattle, January 22.—Twenty-seven alleged radicals out of 316 who were arrested in a raid last night are being held for deportation.

New Jersey Silk Mills Close; Many Employes Hard Hit

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paterson, New Jersey, January 20.—Silk manufacturers here having failed to reach a wage agreement with the loom fixers and twisters, have decided to close their mills. The lock-out effects 3,000 employes.

CHINESE LEAVE MACAO

(*Reuters Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, January 25.—The Chinese exodus from Macao continues.

TRIBUTE TO JEWS PAID BY READING

British Chief Justice Lauds Them For War Services To The Empire

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 23.—Presiding at a banquet of the Jewish Historical Society, last night, Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice, declared that the Jewish community were proud of the part they had played and the aggregate of public services they had rendered as patriotic citizens not only of the United Kingdom but of the Dominions.

The Jewish community had done its share nobly. Its members took no credit for it and asked for none. They were glad to have done it because they recognised that this was a country which deserved such service.

The Jewish community was ready to devote its best efforts to the defense of a country which had shown such regard for civil and religious liberties. Jews had belonged to the forces and had paid their toll as others. Jews were comforted by the thought that the duty of citizenship and patriotism had been loyally and gladly paid. They rejoiced that the fight had been won which meant so much for the very liberty and justice they prized so highly.

PAINT FACTORY TO BE ERECTED

American Firm Plans To Put Plant In Shanghai To Supply Far East

Plans for the establishment of a paint factory in Shanghai by an American firm were announced yesterday by Mr. J. Duncan Matthews, manager in the Far East for the American Marine Paint Company. Mr. Matthews has been spending some time in Shanghai looking over the local field and has recommended to his firm that a local factory be placed here to supply consumers in this part of the world.

The Robert Dollar Company has undertaken to handle the products of the company in Shanghai and will probably represent the firm in other Far East ports. It is the intention of the company to serve China, Japan, India, New Zealand, Australia and the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Matthews is to start at once on a trip to the China coast ports and will then visit Manila and Hongkong before returning to his New York office.

If the present plans are carried through Shanghai will not only have added to its industrial list a plant of importance but American marine paints, spar varnishes and similar supplies will be given an added impetus in the Orient. The company specialises in under-water barnacle-proof, paints and intends to make a campaign for their dissemination.

EMPRESS OUT FRIDAY

The Empress of Japan of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will probably sail for Vancouver Friday. The steamer leaves Hongkong at noon today.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Colombia will sail for San Francisco Sunday. The steamer arrives from Hongkong the same day.

Thousand Teachers In Chicago Strike

(*American Naval Wireless*)

Chicago, January 22.—A thousand teachers struck here yesterday. It was announced today that an average increase of $50 per month would be given to all Chicago teachers.

Gen. Pershing Nails Presidential Boom

(*American Naval Wireless*)

Seattle, January 22.—General Pershing, replying to the welcome accorded him on his arrival here, said: "Everybody should know where I stand. I am not a candidate for the presidency."

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

Passengers Pass Night Of Storm In Life Belts On Vessel Fast On Rocks

(Continued from Page 1)

near when the China ran upon the reef and stood by to give aid.

TUG LINES BREAK

The tug boats attached hawsers to the stern of the crippled liner which overhung deep water, but all their efforts failed and line after line parted as the China remained motionless. As the day wore on it became apparent that the task of refloating the liner would take time and it was decided to take the passengers ashore. For this purpose launches were provided by the company's agency at Nagasaki, but not enough of them were sent to take all passengers.

The efforts to pull the China off into deep water were continued Tuesday, after an examination disclosed that the hull had not been pierced by the rocks. No leaks had developed. Hawsers from the China were taken out to the Great Northern and it slowly began to pull, but as the power was increased the lines parted. The last attempt while passengers were still aboard the China saw a two and one half inch steel cable brought into play and when this snapped as the big transport applied power to it it was deemed advisable to do nothing further for the time being.

It had been the intention of the ship's officers to see the last of the passengers taken ashore Tuesday. The mails had then been taken off and cargo was being removed by stevedores from the two forward holds. One launch came for passengers in the morning and this went away full and returned again in the afternoon when it took off another load. About 25 passengers then remained on the China and they had expected to go ashore on a launch that was to come out for them about 6 in the evening.

SQUALL UPSETS PLANS

The work of lightering was going forward late in the afternoon when a sudden squall swept over the surface of the water. It was then about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and in the space of a few minutes the waves had been whipped to such a height that the unloading had to cease and the lighters with what cargo they had aboard pulled away.

As the storm increased in violence those who had been left aboard saw that their chances of getting ashore that night had vanished for no launch could then have approached the vessel. The waves mounted higher and the vessel began to pound on the reef. Gradually it listed to starboard.

As the vessel dropped farther over on its side the Japanese stevedores who had been left in the holds when the lighters had been forced to leave became panic stricken. There were probably 50 of them and the ship's officers were obliged to go to all lengths to keep a semblance of order among them until a means was found to dispose of them.

Ropes were dropped from the deck on the lee side nearest shore and the workers were able to scramble down these into sampans that ventured out to the vessel's side from the shore scarcely 80 yards away.

Late at night the vessel suddenly took a greater list. Most of the passengers who had been forced to remain on the ship had then gone to their berths and among them indescribable confusion followed when Japanese port officials, who also had been left on the boat, ran from stateroom to stateroom, throwing open doors and shouting that the boat was sinking. The storm had then reached its height and as the China pounded more and more the alarm grew. All aboard were ordered into life belts and active measures were taken for any emergency. The fear was growing that the vessel was about to go to pieces when the gale began to abate. The storm subsided almost as quickly as it came up.

Wednesday when another examination was made it was found that about 12 feet of water had entered the hold forward. In the course of the day the last of the passengers and the $4,000,000 in gold and silver bullion that was aboard were taken off.

Those who arrived Sunday were enabled to do so by catching the Hwahping at Moji and it was said that all might have come on this vessel had advices been sent from Moji to Nagasaki.

Hongkong Burglars Rifle Five Safess In Sincere Store

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, January 26.—The Sincere Company's stores here were burglarised last night. Five out of eight safes were broken open and $2,400 stolen.

Obituary

ADMIRAL JOHN McCLURE

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 20.—The death is announced of Admiral John McClure, who was a Chinese mandarin of the highest class. He was Inspector General of the Chinese fleet in the Sino-Japanese war when his flagship, the Tingyuen, was torpedoed.

CONSULAR BODY IN FIRST MEETING SINCE WAR BEGAN

The Consular Body yesterday held its first general meeting since the war. Meetings of the body were suspended when Consular officials of the Allied nations refused to meet with representatives of enemy powers. Later Allied Consuls held informal meetings. At yesterday's sessions, representatives of all governments, including those that were neutral during the war, were in attendance.

New York Generous In Her Subscriptions To Sinn Fein Loan

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 20.—Presiding at a meeting at the Lexington Opera House here Mr. de Valera, the Irish Sinn Fein leader, read a letter from Governor Smith wishing success to the Irish republic. Mr. de Valera announced that G.$2,500,000 had been subscribed in New York to the Irish loan.

The Denniston Players

A good house greeted the Denniston Players last night when they repeated "Up in Mabel's Room." It was the fourth performance of the farce. De Witt Newing, as the Garry of the play again, proved that he is a star in comedy parts. Miss Florence Chapman and Walter Howard, Miss Warda Howard and Mr. Reginald Wykeham, [illegible] other big parts in the production pleased while delightful bits [illegible] contributed by Miss Shirley Huxl[illegible] Leo Kennedy, Miss Valen[illegible] Sydney, Miss Preston and [illegible] Belbridge.

Tonight the Denniston Play[ers] will appear in "Civilian Clothe[s]" while tomorrow night will bring [illegible] new mystery play, "The Acquitt[al]."

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PEACE DELEGATE HOST AT DINNER

General Wang Yi-tang Entertains At Bureau Of Foreign Affairs

Local Chinese military officers, consular officials, members of the Chinese gentry and Chinese and foreign newspaper men were entertained at a dinner given by General Wang Yi-tang, Chief Northern delegate, at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, last night. One hundred and twenty-five guests attended. General Wang made the principal address. M. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul, responded.

A feeling of optimism for internal peace was expressed in General Wang's speech, while M. Siffert voiced the sentiments of the foreign friends of China in wishing that General Wang's efforts may be crowned with success.

General Wang's said:

"I have been appointed by the Government to come South and I have been in Shanghai for some time. Prominent and distinguished friends in the diplomatic, official, military and educational spheres as well as among the gentry and merchants have often favored me with their instruction and advice for which I feel extremely grateful and fortunate.

"A new year has dawned. The eighth year of our Republic, corresponding to your year, 1919, has gone and its place has been taken by the 9th year of the Republic, which is 1920 in your calendar.

"In our service to the public it behooves us to brace our spirits in order to keep pace with times. We should be sincere and just so that national affairs may reap the benefits of unity and our people be satisfied in their hopes for peace. Here at home we shall be relieving our people of their anxious plight and abroad the world will rejoice with us in such a happy result.

"This will indeed be my good fortune and is, I venture to hope, the wish of all you friends present this evening."

SENIOR CONSUL REPLIES

The senior consul, Mr. Siffert, recalled that people in Shanghai had been enjoying peace during the great war that ravaged Europe. He expressed the hope that the efforts of General Wang Yi-tang will be successful. "Every foreigner in China," the consul-general said, "is anxious to see peace restored in China so that its people might enjoy prosperity and work in union for the national development and emancipation of the entire country."

Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Barnes Moss, Commercial Advisor to the envoy, Messrs. S. K. Chen and N. T. Yang, secretaries of Mr. Yang Tcheng and Mr. S. T. Tsao, secretary to General Wang, formed the reception line. The band of the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Sunkiang furnished the music during the dinner.

School To Honor Memory Of Heroes

Chefoo School is to perpetuate the memory of former students who fell in the world war by inscribing their names on a brass tablet. Parents, relatives or friends of these heroes are requested to send particulars as to name, place and date of death, rank and branch of the army in which they were serving, to Mr. W. B. O. Middleton, 3E Peking Road.

The school is anxious to have these particulars as soon as possible, so that the making of the tablet can proceed with the least possible delay.

Crown Prince Lauds British Dominions

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 24.—The Prince of Wales, speaking at a banquet given in his honor by the Goldsmiths Company last night, referring to the Dominions, said that his modest public services in recent years had brought him into touch with the splendid character and public devotion of his fellow subjects throughout the Empire.

"We all may be very proud," he said, "to be British subjects. I am intensely proud of it, particularly now I have started traveling round the Empire, seeing something of the Dominions for myself. Anyone who has been to Canada cannot help being proud of being a Britisher. I think I shall find the same thing in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. I am confident that there is no better example of public spirit and patriotism that I have to follow for the rest of my life than the example of my own fellow-countrymen."

America Sends Big Shipment Of Silver To This Country

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 18.—Four hundred thousand ounces of silver have been shipped to China.

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 24.—The Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris has appealed to the competent government departments to take steps to put an end to the present financial crisis due to the exchange.

New German Envoy To Paris Arrives

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 24.—Herr Mayer, the German Charge d'Affaires at Paris, arrived here this morning. He was received at the Gare du Nord by Baron von Lersner head of the German Peace delegation. Herr Mayer proceeded directly to the German Legation, in the Rue de Lille.

Japan Decorates Fengtien Tuchun

The Japanese Government has decorated General Chang Tso-ling, Tuchun of Fengtien and Inspector-General of the Three Eastern Provinces, with the First Order of the Rising Sun. General Chang has telegraphed Peking for permission to wear the decoration.

Italian Railway Men Back At Work

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 25.—According to advices from Rome the newspapers state that the railway men will resume work this morning (Sunday). The Railway Men's Federation has met in Rome to discuss the situation.

ACCUSE EMPLOYE OF JEWEL THEFT

Lavers And Clark Assert Boy Gave Earrings To Girl Who Intrigued Him

A show room employe of Messrs. Lavers and Clark will be before the Mixed Court Saturday morning on trial for larceny of jewelry valued at nearly $1,700. The Chinese was charged previously and will be up for remand.

The larceny was reported on January 21 and Detective J. J. Kilkenny of the Central Police Station made the arrest. The show room employe was taken into custody after an office boy had been arrested when earrings were found in his pocket and released when it was established the jewelry was placed there by the man now in jail.

All the jewelry has been recovered in pawn shops after a search by the police.

The theft, it was charged, was discovered when a girl displayed a pair of earrings set with diamonds which she said was given to her by a coolie employed by the firm.

Aviators Started On African Flight

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 25.—Two trans-African flights were begun yesterday: one by three French military aviators, Major Vuillemin, Captain Mezergues and Lieutenant Dagneaux, who are attempting to fly from Paris to Timbuktu, and the other by Captains Broome and Cockerill, of the British army, who are proceeding to Cairo and thence to Capetown.

The French aviators started at about noon yesterday from the military aerodrome of Villacoubray. Captain Mezergues and Lieut. Dagneaux, each piloting a powerful biplane, set out almost simultaneously. Major Vuillemin started three-quarters of an hour later. The three aviators met in the afternoon at Avord Camp near Bources, their first stop. They leave again today.

Jack Allen Case Is Before Court Today

Jack Allen, veteran of the world war and newly appointed police constable in Shanghai, appeared before the British supreme court yesterday on a charge of having instigated a plot to loot a cache of opium worth $10,000. Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmaurez continued the case until this afternoon after hearing the witnesses for the prosecution.

The case originated when a number of Chinese attaches of the West Hongkew police station and an English police officer were alleged to have conducted a bogus raid. The foreigner and seven Chinese were arrested.

Allen's case has been continued several times when called for hearing.

Shanghai Refugee Relief Fund

6TH SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Correction. The sum of Tls. 50.00 shown in fifth Subscription List as received from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. should have been recorded as donated by the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

	Taels.
Already acknowledged	820.00
Reiss and Company	500.00
Standard Oil Company of New York	200.00
Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd.	500.00
Dr. F. M. Neild	50.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill Ltd.	50.00
Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.	50.00
Miss Alice E. Allen	30.00
Messrs. Lavers and Clark	100.00
Total	2,300.00

	Dollars.
Already acknowledged	6,805.00
Mr. E. Cumming, per Madame de Krzywoszewski	10.00
Mr. Boutirskoff per Madame de Krzywoszewski	10.00
Mr. Poliak per Madame de Krzywoszewski	10.00
Staff of Russo-Asiatic Bank	104.21
Mr. V. Oehlmann, per Madame de Krzywoszewski	10.00
Balance left over from gift for purchase of kitchen Stove and boiler	6.00
Oliver and Company	100.00
Netherlands Trading Society	100.00
Shanghai Race Club	1,000.00
Mrs. B. Willis	10.00
Mrs. C. M. G. Burnie	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Clark, in memory of of Mr. B. D. Kapteyn and Mr. George Lanning	10.00
S. J. David and Company, Ltd.	25.00
D. Blix	6.00
H. M. F.	5.00
A. Widow's Mite	5.00
S. Heimann and Co.	100.00
British-American Tobacco Co.	100.00
Miss Shaw (1st monthly subscription)	30.00
Mr. R. E. Toeg, per Madame de Krzywoszewski	50.00
Mrs. Oehlmann, per Madame de Krzywoszewski	10.00
Mr. V. A. Grodsky per Madame de Krzywoszewski	2.00
Total	8,513.21

The Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee also gives cordial thanks to:

Messrs. Slowe and Co. for: Gift of 5 cases Californian Apples.

Messrs. Mustard and Co. for: loan of locks.

Messrs. Duplessis and Co. for: Gift of 1 bag lentils.

Messrs. P. O'Brien Twigg, for: Gift of Soap and Carbolene.

Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. for: Gift of clothing, razors etc., and to the following for gifts of clothing, boots, tobacco and food:

The British Woman's Work Association. The British Bible Society. The Norwegian Consulate.

Mesdames Stephen, Grosse, Brown, Craigie-Ross, Sargeant, Barff, Kepuslaba, Skoglund, Nathan, Green, Monbaron, Tucker, Synnerberg, Burnit, McBeth, Mulvey, Miller, Bistram, Dald, Burrett, Horchner, Peet, Dallas, J. MacDonnell.

Dr. Street, and Messrs. Helder, Nathan, J. H. Jones, Cobbair, Edmund Noel, Hummel, Grosse, J. C. Hanson, J. Frost, F. G. Walker, R. R. Hughes, W. A. Reed, Evans, Kenyon, Ellison, Buckley, "G. Anason," Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and a number of unknown friends.

S. W. Wolfe,
Hon. Treasurer,
96 Szechuen Road.

ANTI-OPIUM MEETING

The Shanghai branch of the International Anti-Opium Association of China will meet Friday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at 26 Kiukiang Road. A general review of the work done by the branch will be given and plans will be formulated to further the campaign against the traffic, locally.

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We have the long vamp, pointed toe lasts that give the long slim appearance to your foot. Also the shorter vamps with more rounded toes for those desiring shorter effects.

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We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good POND'S VANISHING CREAM is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

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British Committee Would Stimulate Cotton Growing In Queensland And Oceania

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 23.—Lieutenant Colonel L. C. M. Amery, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of a statement on the report of the Empire Cotton-growing Committee points out that Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is keeping himself closely informed with regard to the development of cotton growing and that he recently appointed a Colonial Development Committee for the purpose of studying the problem. Many of the Cotton-growing Committee's recommendations are already being carried out.

The Committee appointed by Lord Milner to inquire into the position of the agricultural departments of the various colonies has also made considerable progress. Among the members of this Committee is Sir Henry Birchenough, who is Chairman of the Cotton-growing Committee. The reports have hitherto showed that every Governor concerned in the cotton area is eager to extend the crop. In Uganda, particularly, the present year's crop will show a very marked advance.

Dealing with the report's emphasis on the necessity for trained men, Lieutenant Colonel Amery says that the Colonial Office committee has examined the question most carefully and has come to the conclusion that no permanent relief can be found until post-war students have completed their courses. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a college of tropical agriculture in the West Indies, the results of which would be most useful to the whole Empire.

Development of cotton growing, Lieutenant Colonel Amery states in conclusion, is generally limited by lack of transport facilities and this is one of the questions on which the Colonial Development Committee is concentrating attention. Important experiments are proceeding in this connection in Uganda with the locotractor system.

It is noteworthy that the Cotton-growing Committee's report while dealing mainly with establishing cotton areas alludes to the possibility of development in Queensland and Oceania, but says that the evidence is not sufficient to show whether the recent revival of the industry will outlast the present period of high prices.

Raw Cotton Values Unchanged On Mart

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, January 25.—The Chamber of Commerce fortnightly report says: "In cotton yarn, moderate business was transacted. Values ruled easier, particularly as regards higher counts. Quotations: —Tens, 220 to 250 dollars: twelves, 232 to 270 dollars: sixteens, 280 to 325 dollars: twenties, 320 to 350 dollars. Arrivals, 9,000 bales: sales, 4,000 bales; shipments, nil: unsold stock, 4,000 bales; bargains, 18,000 bales.

Raw cotton values were practically unaltered, Nominal quotations are:—Indian, 44 to 56 dollars; Chinese, 48 to 60 dollars per picul.

REACH MAXIMUM IN BRITISH DEBT

Chancellor Chamberlain Declares Next Financial Year Will See Marked Relief

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 21.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of a speech at Birmingham today, referring to the world financial situation said that the first thing for the European nations to do was to set their own house in order. We could not continue borrowing from one another or from our own people to meet current Government expenses.

He regretted greatly that cables from America had stated that the policy of the British Government was to borrow vast sums from America for the purpose of lending them to other European nations. That had never been so. He believed that the national debt had reached its maximum. Once we had turned the corner which he thought would be during the next financial year it would be our business to consider the funding of the large existing floating debt, thus removing from commercial and financial centers the cloud of anxiety which the present size of the debt had created.

There were some favorable signs in the situation, the Chancellor said. Trade was very prosperous and the adverse balance of trade was being rapidly reduced. It did not exceed one hundred and fifty millions sterling for the past year. This deficit was being converted into a balance in our favor of at least one hundred and fifty millions. He was not a pessimist and he was of the opinion that in a few years we would be able to look back to our present trials and difficulties as a historical curiosity.

Ten Injured, Two Arrested As Japs Assault Boycotters

Ten students were injured and two were arrested in Tientsin when students attempted to seize Japanese made articles stocked by the Kwei Fan Cheng shop on Saturday, according to telegrams received here by local organisations yesterday.

Three Japanese assaulted the students as they were conveying the goods to the Chamber of Commerce and two of the latter were seriously hurt, according to the telegrams. The police interfered and took possession of the goods. The students met and delegated Ma Chien-li and Meng Tsung-hou to call on the Civil Governor, who refused to see them. The delegates were arrested.

The Chief of police, Yang Yi-teh, has prohibited the holding of public meetings. Students have elected representatives to present the case to the Cabinet, the message continues.

Bamboo Workers Want More Wages

A demand for increase of pay was made Sunday by 3,000 bamboo fence makers. Two representatives were elected to discuss with the shopkeepers to effect the increase. They threaten to strike unless a satisfactory agreement is arrived at within five days.

LABORERS RETURNING

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 24.—The British steamer Titan has sailed from Havre with 1,500 Chinese laborers for Hongkong.

Foreign Trade Men Flock To Britain To See Big Fairs

(*Reuters Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, January 26.—The following British naval wireless message has been received here:

"Three great trade fairs are to be held simultaneously in London, Glasgow and Birmingham between February 23 and March 5 and the biggest invasion of foreign buyers ever experienced in Great Britain is already beginning. The London fair promises to be a new Leipzig world fair.

"Great preparations are being made not only to make the visit worth while from the commercial point of view, but also to give the foreign guests a thoroughly enjoyable time. Tours in various parts of the country are being arranged and many British manufacturers are planning visits of inspection to their works. Over 95,000 official invitations have been sent to foreign buyers in all parts from the British Department of Overseas Trade.

"A large number of visitors, some of whom are already en route, are coming from Greece. Egypt, Rumania, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Sweden, Norway and other places. Arrangements have been made to give the foreign commercial representatives facilities for obtaining shipping accommodation."

News Brevities

The proceeds of the tea dansant given at the Carlton Cafe on January 13 by the courtesy of Mr. Louis Ladow, realised $303, which has been distributed as follows:

Slave Refuge	$50
Door of Hope	$50
Rickshaw Coolie Mission	$50
Blind School for Chinese	$50
K.D.S. Russian Fund	$50
K.D.S. Gaskin Circle Fund	$53

* * *

The libel case in which the Commercial Press is suing the Chung Hua Book Company will probably be decided today. The case has been dragging through the courts for a long time but final arguments are expected this afternoon. A decision may be handed down at once but there is a possibility of further delay. British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui are hearing the case.

* * *

The Portuguese Co. S. V. C. gave a dinner party and dance at the Palace Hotel Friday evening in honor of Consul General G. C. d'Oliveira and Mrs. Oliveira. Mr. and Mrs. Oliveira are shortly leaving Shanghai for Portugal on a six months vacation. The banquet hall was appropriately decorated for the evening, and the Municipal band discoursed the music during the dinner as well as for the dances later.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Share-brokers' Association will meet tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. S. S. McKee sailed for Hongkong today on the steamer Suiyang which left at daybreak.

* * *

Mr. P. Le Bris has been elected President of the French Municipal Council and Mr. J. N. Dyer Vice-President.

ALLIES DISCUSS NEXT METHOD TO SUMMON WILHELM

(Continued from Page 1)

manded from Germany without delay.

Dutch Minister Hands Reply To Millerand

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 24.—Jonkheer Loudon, Netherlands Minister at Paris, yesterday handed M. Millerand his government's reply to the Supreme Council's note of January 16 demanding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. The Netherlands Government refuses to comply with the Council's demand.

The Petit Parisien comments: "The Netherlands Government takes precisely the standpoint that the Supreme Council refuses to take. The Council's demand handed to Jonkeer Loudon on January 16 states that it is not a question in the circumstances of a public charge of a legal character but of an act of high policy or rather of high international justice imposed by the universal conscience. Holland, after pointing out the absence of a formal clause enabling her to extradite, has recourse to the plea that honor forbids her to violate the right of asylum. She thus comes back to the moral aspect which she had refused to consider, and her argument reacts against herself. The right to asylum can only be respected in fact in so far as the person it protects deserves respect. Such is not the case with the man who not only declared war but endowed it with all the refinements of terror and barbarism."

SENATE BREAK ON TREATY IMMINENT

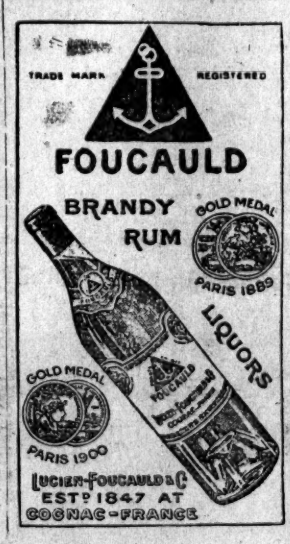
(Continued from Page 1)

which will probably not be made known before tonight.

Fosdick Resigns From Secretaryship Of League

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 20.—Mr Raymond Fosdick, under-secretary general of the League of Nations has cabled his resignation to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general He says that "the lack of any decisions by the United States Government with regard to the League has placed him in a peculiarly embarrassing position."



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This familiar query will be answered by this

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The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.

ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

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Willits & Patterson

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Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

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Dennision's
American Trading Co.

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The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

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American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
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Arnhold Brothers & Co.
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Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

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American Book Company, New York
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Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
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American Trading Co.

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American Trading Co.

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Mustard & Co.

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Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
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Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

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Tobacco Products Corporation

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Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
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American Trading Co.
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Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

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Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
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American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

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Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

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Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

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Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

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Essex
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Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
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American Trading Co.,
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Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
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Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
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Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

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China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
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Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
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Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
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Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Fine Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.,

STEEL PRODUCTS
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San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.

STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

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Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.
American Trading Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.

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42 Nanking Road

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Technical Supply Co., 11c Nanking Rd.

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Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
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China Mutual Trading Co.,
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
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The Mosaic Tile Co.,
American Trading Co.

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Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lamman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
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Ponds Extract
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Dodge & Seymour.

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Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

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Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

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Underwood Typewriter Co.
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Fairbanks—T. E. M. A.

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-:- SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP -:-

Leader Of Champion Reds Looks For Banner Season

Moran Expects Giants, Cubs And Pirates To Furnish His Team Hardest Opposition In Fight For National League Flag

By Pat Moran
(Manager of Champion Cincinnati Reds)

Baseball in 1920 should experience its greatest year. With the general remarkable boom that has hit all sports, I expect to see the great national game attain a height it has never known before. Last year showed how baseball has come back and demonstrated beyond all doubt that it is really the national game of the United States.

Of course as regards the strength of the teams in the National League, it is too early to make any predictions. Nevertheless, last season's performances give the dopesters a chance to get a line on what may be expected of the different clubs next year.

I shall make very few changes, if any, when my team starts the season. My club as it now stands suits me perfectly, and unless something unforeseen occurs I expect to get the jump on my opponents, because we shall have had the advantage of playing together as a unit for one full season. Practically every other team undoubtedly will make some changes, so that it will take them some time to get working together.

If my pitching staff comes through again as it did last summer I can't see now how we are going to be beaten out for the pennant. The team that does beat us out will have to be considerably stronger than any that played against us last summer.

FOUR CLUBS IN FIGHT

Nevertheless, anything can happen in baseball, and we don't expect to have things our own way; not by a long shot. In fact, I look for competition in the National League next year that will be immensely harder and keener than any ever staged before in the circuit. It wouldn't surprise me to see at least four clubs battling for the championship right up to the very last game.

The clubs that I expect will offer the Reds the most opposition are New York, Chicago and Pittsburg. I like that Pittsburg team especially. It has plenty of good material, and with another season's experience they are going to give the others plenty of trouble.

The Pirates have an excellent pitching staff, a fine pair of backstops, a capable infield and a splendid set of outfielders. They play well together, know a lot of baseball, and are a fast, aggressive combination. They are particularly good at running bases. Yes, indeed, the team that beats out the Pirates next season will have to travel at a fast clip.

The Cubs, with Lefty Tyler back in form, with Alexander and the others going good, will be a formidable array. Pitching, to my mind, is more than 50 percent of the strength of a team, and the Cubs appear to have about the best bunch of twirlers in the business for next year. And if they are all in good form they will make a merry fight for first place.

With the possibility of several changes in the line-up of the Giants it is hard to forecast their strength, but one thing is certain—they will be up there with the leaders, as they always have been, and always will be as long as McGraw is their leader. The New York manager will not tolerate a losing team, and while he may not land his team in first place every season, he generally manages to finish one, two or three.

GIANTS LOOK GOOD

McGraw already has a good pitching staff and one of the best outfields in the business. He has some nifty infielders, and even if he swaps some of them he is sure to get just as good players to take their places. As things now look, we must figure on the Giants being very much in the pennant hunt again.

My own chances I consider very good. I have still the pitching staff which carried us to victory in the National League and in the world's series. And most of these fellows are youngsters who have a lot of baseball left in their systems. If anything, every one of them should be even better next season.

One fellow of whom I expect much next year is the Cuban Luque. He is a great pitcher. He didn't show at his best last season because he lacked experience. But watch him next year! And then, of course, there will be Ruether, Eller, Ring and Sallee. Yes, old Slim Sal did wonderfully last year, and I think he is still good for a couple of years more.

My infield and outfield will remain the same, and they have already shown their worth. Pitching, as I have said, forms more than 50 percent of the team's strength, and I have that. Moreover, I have the other thing probably most needed of all for a winning team—co-ordination. The team that plays together like a machine wins games. That is what the Reds did last year and what I expect them to do next year.

Billiards—True Cueing

By RISO LEVI
Author of "Billiards: The Strokes of the Game"

The one great thing in billiards is true cueing. This cannot be emphasised too strongly, nor too often, for unless a man can cue very accurately he can never become a really good player. No matter how good his technical knowledge of the game may be, nor what brilliant shots he may occasionally be capable of making, faulty cueing will always prevent him from greatly excelling at the game. I have often seen a player who possesses a really good knowledge of the game beaten by another player who, though vastly his inferior in this respect, is much superior to him as regards accuracy of cueing. Many men who know the game very well indeed repeatedly fail at simple shots—that is, at shots which are simple ones to any good player—and, provided that the balls are true, these failures are solely due to faulty cueing.

For example, we sometimes see a player who is good enough for an occasional 40 or 50 break, or even more, play a couple of top pocket in offs from the D all right, and then, a stroke or two later, badly miss one of these ordinary half-ball strokes. Why does he miss it? It is not because he did not know where to spot his ball in the D for a half-ball stroke that would carry his ball into the pocket. It is simply because, although aiming for a half-ball contact, he has caught the object-ball considerably too thin or too full. And as he sighted for a half-ball contact, it is only faulty cueing which has prevented him from taking the ball as intended.

The player who, though his knowledge of the game may be anything but profound, cues very well, seldom misses ordinary half-ball strokes, and in addition to this, is, as a rule, very good at potting. He may not play his pots with as much view to the after-position as the player with a deeper knowledge of the game does, but he gets them—often slashing the red in—because, by reason of his good cueing, he hits the ball where he aims to hit it, whereas many better players by reason of poor cueing, often miss the same strokes.

In order to cue truly, the cue must be moved backwards and forwards on the line of aim, preparatory to its hitting the cue-ball, without the slightest deviation either to the right or the left of this line of aim. Indeed, in order for cueing to be absolutely perfect, the movement of the cue must exactly resemble that of a piston-rod as it slides backwards and forwards in a tight-fitting groove, and the nearer cueing approaches to this piston-like movement, the truer will it be.

Absolute perfection at cueing is, however, impossible of attainment, but all the best professionals and many very good amateurs get within measurable distance of it. If the cueing of any player of note is carefully watched, the beautiful movement of the cue previous to its striking the ball in all long-distance strokes will be at once apparent, and to their beautiful cueing may be attributed, in no small degree, the surpassing skill of our best players.

This piston-like movement of the cue is exceedingly difficult of attainment, but those who begin to play billiards at an early age acquire it much more easily than those who take up the game later on in life. Indeed, few of those who do not begin to play billiards until they are, say, thirty, ever learn to cue really well, and consequently the vast majority of those who commence to play late in life—that is late for billiards—always remain very indifferent players, no matter how much they play afterwards.

That absolute perfection of cueing is impossible of attainment may be easily proved. Supposing that the red ball is three or four feet from a top pocket, and that its position allows of the cue ball being placed on the D line for a dead straight pot. Such a pot is reasonably on for any good player, but it is no absolute certainty—especially if the stroke has to be played from the extreme end of the D line—for the best of players, and it is not the kind of stroke which any amateur who has never made a 100 break would particularly fancy at 97, nor what Inman or Reece would look with favor on, if they had to play it at 997, should either of these players some day travel to this stage. And yet all that you have to do to get this stroke is to place your ball in a dead straight line with the red and the center of the pocket, get your cue in a straight line with the two balls, move it backwards and forwards along this line and then hit your ball at the center and the red full in the face. The stroke is an absolutely simple one—on paper. But when you come to try it on a billiard table its simplicity quickly vanishes. The slightest error in contact—due of course, to cueing, which though it may be quite good is not absolutely perfect—and the pot will be missed, and if the cueing is bad the pocket will be missed by a good many inches. The width of the pocket, it is true, allows of some latitude for error of contact without this pot being missed, for, of course, the ball may travel to the center of the pocket or it may enter it on either side, but the amount of this latitude is always exceedingly small when the ball which has to be potted lies at any considerable distance from the pocket. In the stroke under discussion, with the ball four feet from the pocket, if the point of contact is as much as 1-64th of an inch from the dead center of the red ball, the stroke will fail. And two lines drawn from the same point on the D line to two different points on the far-off red ball which at the end of their journey are only 1-64th of an inch from each other are very nearly parallel lines. It, consequently, proves how truly the red ball must be hit in this stroke, hence the difficulty of the stroke.

Were it possible to always cue with the truth of a moving piston rod, this long straight pot would be quite a simple stroke, even into a 3-inch pocket, since the width of the pocket would still be nearly an inch in excess of the diameter of the ball.

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FINAL BILLIARD GAME THURSDAY

Porter And Bush To Battle For Honors On Green Cloth At Masonic Hall

Messrs. C. W. Porter and E. D. Bush will meet in the final of the amateur billiards championship tournament at Masonic Hall Thursday afternoon and tonight. A portion of the proceeds will go to charity and 55 percent of returns from the sweep run in connection with the game will be given to the Shantung Road Hospital.

The game will start at 5:30 when the players will go 500 points. At 9:15 o'clock the contestants for the championship will start the second 500 points.

Reserved seats will be sold for five dollars and tickets for the unreserved section will cost three dollars. Sweep tickets are one dollar each.

No Passports For Fight Fans Threat Of U.S. Governor

California Executive Plans To Hamper Battle For World's Title

Sacramento, January 14.—Governor Stephens announces that he will ask the federal authorities to impose passports regulations that will prevent the proposed Dempsey-Carpentier world's championship battle at Tia Juana on July 4, but plans for the bout are going on regardless of the California law.

The governor calls attention to this "disrespect of law," and says that stepping across the border to consummate something that is unlawful within the state of California, is a plain attempt to circumvent our statutes, and the influence will be just the same as though the bout were held in San Diego or elsewhere in the state of California.

Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

(Week ending January 24.)

POWHATTAN	V	LUSITANO
C. S. Peacock 300		G. M. P. Remedios 184
H. E. Brewer 137		E. D. Bush 300
H. Langley 300		C. M. P. Remedios 293
R. Bailey 113		J. M. C. Lopes 300
P. H. Cobb 174		J. P. Campos 300
1,024		1,377

(E. D. Bush made a break of 53, J. M. C. Lopes (67) J. P. Campos (54 and 60).

MASONIC	V	POLICE
R. Phillips 105		Capt. Barrett 300
J. W. Prince 300		J. Sullivan 88
F. W. Jones 300		C. J. Bull 299
C. Matthews 261		P. Reeves 300
J. F. Milne 300		E. W. Everson 110
1,266		1,097

(Capt. Barrett made a break of 57).

THIRTY	V	PORTUGUEZ
E. F. Fastings 300		F. P. da Silva 292
T. E. Poignand 300		J. Webster 209
J. V. Jensen 300		V. Pereira 296
S. Chilver 300		C. B. Remedios 220
G. O. Wootten 300		F. Ferreira 183
1,500		1,200

MUNICIPAL	V	M. E. INST.
A. Mackintosh 173		J. E. Grant 300
L. E. Todd 198		G. M. Boyes 350
R. W. Yorke 300		J. E. Wilson 216
C. W. Higgs 228		Geo. Alexander 300
D. McAlister 255		W. S. Campbell 300
1,154		1,416

CUSTOMS	V	AMERICAN
G. B. Stormes 300		H. E. Gibson 151
T. Mellows 300		L. K. Taylor 284
F. Stormes 300		No Opponent ..... —
A. G. Carruthers 300		T. Hultman 269
H. McFarland 300		No Opponent ..... —
1,500		704

Team	Points	Total Scores for	Total Scores against
Lusitano ...	18	12,889	10,019
Thirty	16	12,816	11,098
Customs	14	12,076	11,488
M. E. Inst. ..	10	12,043	11,630
Masonic	10	11,899	11,618
Powhattan ..	8	11,581	11,967
Portuguez ..	6	12,041	12,180
Police	6	11,233	12,540
Municipal ..	2	10,664	12,200
American ..	0	10,620	12,770

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is particularly a preparation for Infants and Children made agreeable to the taste, acceptable to the stomach and pleasant in its action. It has been in use for over thirty years and has always been one of the most highly esteemed of all cathartic preparations. It has one great advantage over other preparations of its kind in that while it opens the organs readily and completely, it does not have a tendency to produce subsequent constipation so much to be dreaded.

It was only after years of research in the fields of herbs and roots for a combination of purely vegetable matter that would have all the virtues of Castor Oil, without its disagreeable, nauseating properties, especially when used for infants or children, that the formula used in Fletcher's Castoria was found, and which for over 30 years has proven its worth. Try it.

Save the Babies.

Infantry mortality is something frightful. We can hardly realise that of all the children born in civilised countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one quarter die before they reach one year, thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen! We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestion, sickness, death. To avoid any possibility of giving your child opiates, or narcotics of any kind, keep Fletcher's Castoria in the house, and Save the Babies.

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Victrola XIV, Mahogany or oak
Victrola XI-A, Mahogany or oak
Victrola X-A, Mahogany or oak
Victrola IV-A, Oak
Victrola VI-A, Oak
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Victrola VIII-A
Victrola IX-A, Mahogany or oak
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Beyond the Pyramids — By Florence B. Reed

IF Allen Maxwell had not stopped inside the doorway of the little gift shop to avoid the sudden downpour of rain that March day it might not have happened—but no—it was, of course, all ordained by fate—even to the precise moment of the sudden shower. 'Twas a quaint little place—the gift shop—crowded between great buildings on the busy street. Glass cases filled with jewelry in antique settings—curios—and bits of pottery were upon the shelves; Indian baskets filled the corners—and a portiere of shells and seaweed pods divided a small alcove where the gentle-faced proprietress sat beside a Russian samovar, drinking a cup of tea, with a white kitten taking liberties with her crochet cotton. She arose at Allen's entrance and came to the front of the store questioningly. Allen glanced about in search of something which he might purchase as the price of his shelter, but could see nothing.

"I cannot see just what I want—was hunting," he said, to cover his confusion—and peering interestedly at the shelves.

"Was it—perhaps," suggested the lady, "a gift for a friend?"

"Oh, no," he said hastily. "It was a—a dish—something for my cigar ashes—don't you know? It is not easy to find the exact thing," he went on, conscious that he was talking nonsense, but it seemed equally absurd to face the quiet, gentle lady with the simple truth that he had dodged within her door because of the fear of getting a new Spring suit wet; so he looked with interest upon the little bowls of pottery and delft which she placed before him, as though the purchase of an ash receiver were as important as a house.

"No, these are too—too light. I'd like something that might serve as a weight for my paper, also."

"Oh," said the lady, going to a case in the far corner, "here is just the thing, I'm sure," and she placed before him a little bronze figure. "It is unique. See—and you will not find another like it."

Allen examined it. A shallow bowl, about three inches long, was upheld by four tiny Sphinx. Back of it on a narrow slab of bronze was a kneeling figure of a woman in Egyptian dress with a straight instrument at her side. The figure was in profile—and most complete in detail, even to the tiny scarab which fastened her flowing robes. A unique headdress covered her head, and her hands were slim and graceful.

"Is it an antique?" asked Allen, who rather fancied odd ornaments.

"I do not know, sir—I can tell you nothing about it. However, I hardly think so. The price is not enough for a real antique."

"I'll take it," said Allen, seeing through the window that the rain was ceasing and the sun struggling out.

"Three dollars. That is too cheap for a real antique," and placing the little figure in a pocket of the light coat he had been so reluctant to get rain spotted, he passed out. He did not think of it again until evening. The threatening clouds which had hung over the city all day had joined together in a black pall, from which the rain came down steadily, persistently, as though determined to make up for the uncertain showers of the day by a good downpour.

Allen came from his club, where he had dined, beneath a borrowed umbrella, and as he entered his room in the bachelor's apartment he flung off his coat with the determination to remain indoors for the rest of the night. A bright fire was burning on the open hearth and he made himself comfortable in dressing gown and slippers and drew up his favorite easy chair within the circle of warmth and light. The cigar box at his elbow on the table recalled his purchase of the afternoon, and he drew forth the piece of bronze from his coat pocket and unwrapped it.

"There, Miss Lady," he remarked, setting it on the table before him, "the next time I shall bring an umbrella. Twill be cheaper and not so heavy to carry. See that you serve me well."

As he smoked his cigar comfortably, he lay back easily and scrutinized the little dark figure.

"Not a bad little curio, after all," he thought. "Wonder if it is real bronze! It's heavy enough. Might be incense burner—don't believe they'd spend so much time on just an ordinary ornament—'tisn't like a common ash receiver—but—'twill serve."

The lamp on the table burned dimly through a shade of heavy green. Allen was far too comfortable to think of reading, but he reached out lazily and opened a drawer at the side.

"Let's see if I haven't a pastile here—one of those things I bought at that bazar. Confound it! I seem to have bought a lot of foolish things lately. Ah, here we are—Egyptian pastiles. Just the thing for you, young lady! Here now! I'll christen you with a cloud of incense—fifty cents per box—and may you prove a good goddess—and we'll live happy ever after."

Smiling at his foolish conceit and words he touched a match to one of the long brownish paper rolls—and as the smoke began to curl up around the feet of the kneeling figure he stretched himself back in the chair. Presently he felt a distinct shock and thrill as though some one had touched him. The smoke from the burning pastile hung like a thick cloud between him and the light. A strange pungent fragrance like burning sandal wood filled the air, and he fancied he heard a sigh. Out of the cloud of smoke appeared a face—a strange, beautiful face—with scarlet lips—long dark eyes—and bands of black hair arranged in a curious fashion—a small, shapely hand brushed the smoke away, and there kneeling before him was the figure of a slender girl dressed in flowing white draperies—in short, a living replica of the bronze figure. She knelt at his feet—her profile outlined against the glow of the fire like an antique head on a coin.

Allen started in surprise. He felt dazed and wondered if he slept and dreamed. But no, one did not dream of scents or feel the glow of a fancied fire. The air was heavy with the strange perfume and the firelight felt still warm to his slippered feet. His cigar was still burning, and assured that he was awake, he spoke aloud:

"This is queer, very queer. How did she get here?"

At the sound of his voice the girl turned her face toward him. Her eyes looked into his, and he felt a growing sense of her beauty, though conscious that it was not of the type which he was accustomed to see. To his surprise, she answered him in a low, clear voice, that seemed to him strangely familiar.

"I came," said she, "because you called me."

"I called you!" said Allen, more amazed. "Say, am I dreaming or not?"

"For many years we have slept and dreamed," she answered. "Strange dreams have come to both of us—many a sleeping and forgetting. But now, at last, we are together."

"We certainly are that," said Allen, "but how it happened I don't know. Excuse me if I seem a little inhospitable, but this is a little beyond me."

"Soon you will remember," she said, rising and moving forward with slow grace. As she came nearer, Allen unconsciously leaned forward with outstretched arms, as though to touch her and know her reality, but just as he leaned forward as though to place her hand in his, he felt again that strange shock and realized he was alone.

His first glance was toward the bronze piece. A few spirals of pale blue smoke were curling up from the bronze bowl and on the floor beside it lay his cigar where it had dropped from his hand, burning a hole in the leather table cover.

"What a queer dream," he said. "Burnt leather and pastile together got into my brain. But that dream girl was a lovely creature. Too bad I woke up so soon. Me for bed. She may come back."

But there were no more dreams that night, nor for several nights. Allen, as a popular young man of the wealthy younger set, was busy with social entertainments until one night he was left with a free evening. Again he fell asleep, or dreamed before the fire, and again she came. This time there seemed nothing unnatural about it, and he found himself talking to her of things of which he could not possibly have had any knowledge, of long marches across deserts, of a fountain beneath palms in strange lands, and she passed cool fingers across his forehead commiserating him upon the hard toil. This, since Allen's only toil was to sit up at director's meetings, seemed when he awoke the veriest nonsense, but pleasant, none the less.

Once she laid her soft red lips gently against his hand and murmured that the cruel stone had broken his fingers, but that some day they would be graced by the king's ring. Again and again he would have these strange dreams, until he became reconciled to the strangeness of it, and while conscious that it would seem like nonsense if repeated, nevertheless, felt a strange sense of the reality of the girl. Sometimes they would be hurrying across vast wastes of sand, fleeing from some unknown terrors. Again they would rest in the shadow of a great wall, and his eyes would sting as he watched the hot sun burning white on the sand beyond them. Then there were fantastic pictures of a quiet moonlight silvered river and waving palms. And always the girl was there—the girl with the mystic eyes and the haunting smile.

One day when a young man of decidedly Hebrew aspect entered his office and presented a card announcing himself to be a dealer in scarabs and other curios, he did not get rid of him at once, but talked and ended by making an engagement to visit his rooms at a downtown hotel.

"It is not me that has the curios," his visitor explained, "but a great-uncle—very old. He came from London to see America, and I travel with him and in every city where we stop, we sell—few—just a little—so to-night you see."

In the ordinary little hotel Allen found a man, very old, with long white beard and yellow skin, with piercing eyes and hooked nose. The contents of a battered suitcase were spread before him. He looked without much interest.

"Where are your scarabs?" he questioned.

The old man unlocked a sandalwood box, without uttering a word.

"These are very fine—rare," said the young man volubly. "Some of these taken from mummies—royal mummies—by my uncle himself."

"Is that so?" inquired Allen good-naturedly.

"The dark object on the chain was a black scarab identical with his save that the one on his ring was smaller."

"It is so," said the old man. "Many strange things are so—if we but believe them."

Again Allen felt that strange touch of the mysterious. He picked up a ring at random and slipped it on his finger.

"Wish I knew the story of these things—this, for instance." The old man leaned forward, peering at it, and then started.

"That," he said slowly, "has a history black like death. It is a ring of mourning—of death."

Allen gazed at it. The other stones were all greenish gray or dirty white. This one was black like dull jet. The design was odd—the figure of a beetle—as were all the rest, but encircled with a serpent, which bound about its wings. The setting was gold.

"Here are more in any price," said the young man. "See, mister, this fine lucky set."

"This is the one I'll take, if I take any," said Allen determinedly. The two strangers exchanged glances and the older man lifted his hands piously. "Be it so—they are all for sale—you have chosen."

The young man still endeavored to change his customer's choice, but to no avail.

"Here's the money," said Allen. "Twenty-five dollars, you say? Not too much, if it's the real thing. Now, for its history."

"That you will have to learn for yourself," said the old man. "Of the black scarab nothing is spoken—strange tales were whispered of it, over there beyond the sands. I was but a boy when I first saw it. But Mister, this much I may say, there are of this kind only two in all the world, this which is now yours, and another."

"And where is that other one?" inquired Allen.

"Alas! I know not—but may good fortune follow you—and I will give you this lucky talisman," pressing into Allen's hand a cheap little pin from which dangled seven colored stones or bits of glass. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, in all, seven days, and a lucky stone for each day.

Allen placed the pin in his pocket. He had seen many like it in the cheap bazars at the yearly carnivals. But the ring seemed to be a genuine curio.

"The black scarab," said Allen. "To-morrow I'll look it up. There ought to be some books about the things."

He was too much interested in his new possession and its probable history to think of his princess, as he had become accustomed to designate the lady of his dreams. But that night the dreams were unusually vivid. They were in a great vaulted hall, where the light came dimly. And she was arrayed in a costume of gauze, thickly woven with golden threads. Scene after scene rolled before him as a moving cinotograph—they were together before a great throne, and sounds of weeping were in the air. Weeping slaves removed her royal robes and dressed her in white garments. An armed guard closed about her, and he knew that they were taking her away. Her head was held like a queen's, but she turned and looked at him, holding out her arms in a last appeal. She sprang away from those about her and running swiftly down the hall flung her arms about his neck and clung to him.

There was instantly great confusion. He could hear the clamor and hurry of men to and fro, but he could not move or clasp her to him. Perspiration stood on his forehead as he remained like a statue, feeling the arms of the girl cling tightly about him, and knowing some horrible danger threatened, yet he was powerless to avert it.

There was a deafening crash and he awoke to find his arms numb and cold from the cramped position in which he had lain. The brass tongs had fallen on the tiled hearth, which awakened him, and the stone walls and angry crowds of people had vanished. He was alone in his familiar room.

The next day he found his way to the library, and inquiring for a book about scarabs was led through one corridor and another to a small room, where his guide said cheerfully:

"If Miss Bane cannot find what you want, sir, there is no use to hunt further. She spends all of her time delving in Egyptian."

The girl behind the desk lifted her eyes to Allen, and he recognized, with a start of surprise, the face which so haunted him—the lady of his dreams; the hair which grew thick and low on her forehead was arranged in modern fashion, and her slim figure was garbed in the conventional blouse and skirt, but the eyes were the same, deep and mysterious; the delicate nose and full-lipped mouth with that haunting smile. By a great effort he recalled himself and, making known his errand, was soon seated at a table looking with interest at the books she placed before him. But his interest in scarabs had diminished. Every movement of the girl recalled some one of his mysterious dreams—even her voice held every well remembered cadence.

He sat a long time there among the books, fascinated by the girl, who, though he knew he had never met before, yet seemed to have an appearance as though meeting him after a long journey. She seemed to have a wonderful knowledge of the history and customs of the early Egyptians, and brought him many books and pictures, but among all the scarabs there were no black ones. He did not dream that night of the girl, but he returned to the library again next day, and soon became a regular visitor. There were never many people in the alcove devoted to the Egyptian literature, and here he would sit and read and perhaps talk for a little while each day. Once while looking at an engraving of a broken wall of a sarcophagus he picked up a pencil and, sketching lines and characters similar to those in the picture, as though completing the portion missing, the girl leaning over his shoulder watched him, and presently she said, pointing with one long, tapered finger:

"And right here was the great figure of Ra—the same which was carved on the wall of the arch." Her voice died away as she looked at him with frightened eyes. Allen pushed aside the books and bent over the papers, drawing rapidly.

"Like this?" he inquired. "And here where it is broken off in the picture was the lotus which does not show. The work on the arch was better done. But how hot it was in there." He spoke in a half whisper, and the girl answered in the same tone.

"Yes, but the shadow of the wall on the river side was cool; and the moonlight"——

"Oh—what are we saying? Who are you? And I? Who am I?"

She looked at him with frightened eyes and then dropped her head on her arms.

"Do you remember?" she began.

"I remember lots of things," he answered, "but you most of all. I have dreamed about you dozens of times, until the night before I came here, when a horrible nightmare nearly killed me. I—we were in a hall and something awful was happening"——

She spoke: "Your hands were tied—and they were going to carry you away—oh! I've had that dream over and over—it's horrible," and she shivered violently.

Allen laid his hand over hers protectingly.

"Never mind—they were only bad dreams," he said, as though speaking to a child, but she raised her face quickly.

"Are you sure they are only dreams?" she asked. "You wear a strange ring. Look!" and she drew from within the folds of her blouse a thin gold chain on which was suspended a small, dark charm—she held it out to him with shaking fingers and within he saw that the small dark object was a black scarab, identical with his, save that the ring was smaller.

"This was given to me by a lady who bought it over in Egypt. She said that there was a story that it had been found in an old mummy case, and because it was so odd, no one would buy it. I had helped her here in the library preparing lists of places and so on, for her to visit, and she, knowing my love for such things, brought it home to me. She said an old man gave it to her in return for some kindness and told her it was a rare scarab. I have never forgotten the way I felt when I saw you with that ring on. And those dreams—I thought I was going insane."

Allen laid a protecting hand on the soft hair. She put her hand up to her head, and continued:

"Do you think that I am going insane?"

"If you are—I am also—and I think—oh! well—we'll have lots of experiences to compare—but first let us try to find out something about these scarabs. Is there any one who can tell us?"

"Yes, there is the old archaeologist at the museum—he might tell us."

"We'll go there. When? To-night?" he questioned.

"To-night? Yes. I am off at five o'clock," she replied softly.

"Then I'll call here for you. And now—don't—please, don't worry about it.

With a smile she said: "It's almost like the 'Brushwood Boy'—isn't it? Kipling's story, you know."

"Don't know it—but I don't think it's like anything that ever happened to any one—in a story or out of it. Promise me you'll be here at five. I may wake up and find this a dream."

Then, as others entered the room, he bowed and left.

At five o'clock he found her waiting—a little pale and nervous—but looking into his eyes with a brave smile as they walked up the avenue to the museum. They spoke of commonplace things and made no reference to either dreams or scarabs.

Walking side by side they hurried to the museum and upon inquiring for the Egyptian Museum man were taken into a room filled with many glass cases containing relics, while several cases of mummies rested on the floor. An old man with flowing beard and black skull cap came to meet them from a little room adjoining. The girl greeted him by name and in a few words she explained that Allen had come to see if this ring which he had purchased was a genuine scarab or not.

The old man bent his head over the small circle which Allen laid in his hand and peered at it a moment. Then he spoke slowly:

"Hum—the black scarab—this is most strange—there is a legend of such a thing—but never"——

"Oh, please tell us!" cried the girl eagerly. "Even if this isn't genuine scarab—tell us the legend—please."

"It is long ago," said the old man. "I cannot remember—but"— looking up into the two eager faces before him, "if you will come to-morrow at this hour—there are seldom visitors then—I shall endeavor to look through the manuscripts and find it. This ring, now, I cannot say. It appears good—but there are clever imitations; still I do not see how any one would imitate that scarab. It has a strange story and little is known. Will you leave it, sir? And I can examine it closer."

"I think it is an uncanny thing," replied Allen. "And I'm afraid to leave it, lest I lose my luck. I don't care so much about the stone, if we may have the story."

Walking down the avenue, both apparently thoughtful, Allen said: "To-morrow night we'll know."

"I can not wait for to-morrow," said the girl, "and yet I'm half afraid."

"May I go home with you?" asked Allen. "And we can talk."

"Oh!" she said, "I have no home. I just board at the Y. W. C. A. It is near the library. It is quiet and safe. My parents are dead. I was just wishing I had some place to ask you to come in for a cup of tea."

"Well, then," said Allen, "you and I will have supper together and we'll go to a play. Miss Ames—at the Association—knows me. That was one of my mother's pet fads and I've always kept up her gifts to it. I'll go there now and wait for you."

The next evening he called for her at the library and they made their way to the museum rather silently. The old antiquity professor was waiting for them in the little inner room. On the table were piles of yellow parchments, musty black books and scarabs. When they were seated, he said:

"I found the story—but I had to hunt many places before I had it all. Perhaps it is only a legend. But I think not. It may not have anything regarding your ring, but I will tell it to you. I have copied it from many sources—briefly, it is this: 'About the time of the sixth dynasty one of the kings of Egypt had a daughter. She was a damsel of great beauty and betrothed to a mighty man—and it chanced that the king had ordered a great tomb built for his family and among the sculptors there came strangers—and one was young and well favored.

"And the eyes of the king's daughter saw him as he sat in the sun at his carving. And she straightway loved him. By the aid of a slave she disguised herself and stole out to meet him, and they met often. She would sit beside him as he worked, and his comrades jeered at him for his love for a slave. But it chanced a soldier of the king passing one noontide recognized the daughter of his royal master, and he straightway went and told the king. And lo, the king was so angry that he ordered him instantly slain and then set spies upon the princess, and the spies confirmed the story.

"But the princess defied them all, and openly declared that she rejoiced in her iniquity, and that as heretofore she had chosen him in secret, she did now declare before all the people that he was her accepted lover, and him only would she acknowledge as her lord.

"Then the wrath of the king increased tenfold, and he ordered her to be put to death also. Her death was to be a terrible one. She was to be walled in alive in the inner recesses of the tomb which he was building. She was his last child and very fair and young, and his heart was set upon her marriage. Then he ordered her to be clothed in the white gown of the dead and all her jewels to be stripped from her, and he ordered his artisan to have made two scarabs of black with the beetle symbol of immortality to be bound, and the words "wicked and faithless" to be graven within.

"And before the guards led the princess away she turned to look at the lover, and seeing his face full of grief and love she broke away from her guards, ran and clasped him about the neck and kissed him—and it seemed as though the very heavens were moved, for a mighty wind rocked the temple and a great column fell and crushed them beneath it. And so their sentence of death was fulfilled quickly. The body of the lover was cast into the river; the princess's remains were borne to the family tomb.

"The black scarabs were placed on them both by the order of the king, but the artisan who made them, being young and touched by the great love of the young couple, placed these words, 'Faithful and eternal,' on the inside of them instead of what the king had ordered placed there.

"That, my young friends, is the story—fanciful—but pretty—and no doubt true. If I may now glance at the under surface of the scarab with the aid of my glass I can soon tell."

"Oh, no! No!" cried the girl. "Don't look! Besides, we must hurry. Thank you!" She rose and fastened her coat with nervous fingers, while Allen, seeing her nervousness, hastened to add his thanks and bid the professor good-night.

The streets outside were filled with mist and the lights made orange blotches on the damp walks. Neither spoke as they walked rapidly for a few minutes, and then Allen saw that she was crying. Taking her arm he led her gently into the broad doorway of the old church they were just then passing. Then quite naturally his arms were about her and her head was on his shoulder.

"Now, don't cry," he said softly. "All our troubles were over a few thousand years ago. We're alive and together, so what's the use."

"I know," she sobbed, "but it's all so—so queer—please let me cry about it for a minute!"

"Cry away, then," he answered cheerfully, "but don't be long, for we've lots to talk about. Of course, we'll take our wedding trip up the Nile. And if we find that old Pharaoh's tomb I'll treat it with respect—for I'd rather have you now than to have eloped with you a few centuries back."

Six months later a matter-of-fact English woman touring Egypt said to her husband in their room:

"You know that young American couple who seem so fond of each other? Fancy what a queer thing I heard to-day. We were looking at the ruins of that tomb on the island—and he said: 'See! Right here is were the lotus border was left unfinished—I suppose when we quit right there.' And she said: 'Yes, and you had planned for it so.' Fancy—and yet this is their first trip, I know—for she told me that she had never crossed the ocean before."

"Well, don't you know," said her stolid husband, "these Americans—they are always doing and saying odd things. No doubt their meaning was perfectly clear to themselves."

And Mr. and Mrs. Allen Maxwell, who were listening eagerly in their own room, on the other side of the thin partition, smiled at each other in perfect understanding.

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US BOYS — That's Something Even Van Can't Buy — By McNamara

OSWALD OUR BUTLER JUST LEFT THOSE BOOKS AND GAMES. HE SAID HE WAS COMMISSIONED BY FATHER TO BUY THEM FOR ME. THEY ARE OF NO COMFORT TO ME. I CANNOT SEEM TO CONCENTRATE. YOU MAY HAVE THEM MASTER SKINNY.
FATHER SENDS ME FIVE TELEGRAMS A DAY, BUT SAYS HE IS TOO BUSY TO COME TO ME PERSONALLY. THUNDER, I WISH HE WERE HERE!
THIS BOOKS A BEAR VAN, ITS GOT GIRAFFES IN IT!
WELL IT AINT CHRISTMAS, BUT BY GOLLY, IT LOOKS LIKE IT. GOSH I'M IN SOFT. VAN GIMME ALL THIS STUFF AND THEN HIRED A TAXI TO PACK US ALL HOME
GOSH WHAT A LOTTA COIN VAN IS GOT!-WHOO!
HERE ARE TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. ID LIKE TO BUY YOUR MOTHER!
TOM McNAMARA

VETERAN OF WAR RETURNS HOME

Aires Is Back In Shanghai After Service On All Fronts In Conflict

Mr. T. A. Aires, son of Mr. A. H. Aires, chief inspector of the Sinza district, the bearer of a war record that doesn't require any paternal honors for identification, returned to Shanghai yesterday after having served in the world conflict. Some of the fronts on which Mr. Aires saw service were in France, India, Africa, Mesopotamia and Italy. There were others, but Mr. Aires is a retiring sort of chap and isn't dealing in autobiographical copy.

Having traveled from Bagdad to Baku and having taken an active part in the mess at the Dardenelles besides mixing around in Flanders and elsewhere, Mr. Aires looks upon his return to Shanghai as a certain and distinct relief from the monotony of war.

He is to resume his former post with Jardine, Matheson & Company.

Unclaimed Telegram

Great Northern Telegraph Co.
December

Unsankinko.—Doris Oileen And Mrs. Woods, care Chartered Bank.
Kobe.—Frank Dimon, Astor.
January
Peking.—Mr. Thomas, Astor House.
Vladivostok.—Teak.
Chefoo.—Wolkow, Astor.
Vladivostok.—Paradzinski Sendzimir Mechanica Co, Lalu Road N 225.
Peking.—Madame Yvroad, Hotel Palace.
Kobe.—Herald.
Tokio.—Freidman, Autporty.
Yokohama.—Low Mor, Astor House.
Chefoo.—Wangweiching Flamingo
Tsingtau.—Gindling.
Yokohama.—12 Qiunsan Garden, Beliatsky.
Hongkong.—Wong, Red Cross Society.
Tokio.—Treasteru.
Kobe.—Schner, Astor.
Vladivostok.—Radwan, Kalee Hotel.
Tokio.—Rawson, Finish.
Yokohama.—Shihainin.
Osaka.—Wheler, Care Chartered Bank.
Vladivostok.—Grodsky, Savoy.
Yokohama.—J Bredell, Palace Hotel.
Yokohama.—Kingwha (2 Telegrams.)
Vladivostok.—Laurent.
Yokohama.—Baron.
Nagasaki.—Cheldon.
Nagasaki.—RP 10 Lipkovsky, 31 Boone Road.
New York.—Urgent Paulfield.

Financiers Discuss New Peace Problems

(American Naval Wireless)

Washington, January 22.—The second Pan-American financial conference has opened here, attended by leading financiers of 21 American republics. The conference is discussing problems arising out of peace.

DUCHESS SELLS A TIARA

Marlborough Ornament Discarded As Old-Fashioned

London, Dec. 13.—A magnificent brilliant tiara, of foliage and scrollwork design and surmounted by nineteen large, pear-shaped stones of the finest quality, which was the property of the Duchess of Marlborough, was sold at Christie's yesterday for £25,000. The purchaser was S. H. Harris, who says the tiara will be broken up.

The auction room was crowded with women. The suggestion is made that the Duchess sold the ornament because tiaras are becoming old-fashioned.

BUDDHIST PRIEST ACCUSED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 26.—Mah Fuh-hsiang Commissioner at Ninghsia and Machi Commissioner at Kokonor, report that a foreign Buddhist priest is issuing most inflammatory pamphlets in Arabic which are calculated to cause a Mohammedan uprising.

Students Neglect School Work For Boycott; Expelled

Now Concentrate Their Energies On Criticising Principal—News Of Lanhsien

(China Press Correspondence)

Lanhsien, Chihli, Jan. 20.—The government normal school here was compelled to stop classes recently. The trouble began over the boycott question. Each class had a committee whose business was to push the boycott. They pushed it a little too hard for the good of their classes, that is, their enthusiasm led them to disregard their school work. A number of the students objected and finally the principal expelled ten students. At first these students refused to go, but finally left the school. They did not leave off their activities, though they altered their course, letting up on the boycott but attacking the principal and demanding his dismissal. They no longer printed pamphlets against Japanese goods but threw all their energy into literature describing the unfairness of the man who had expelled them. At this writing the campaign is still on.

* * *

At Changli, over 20 miles east of this place on the Peking-Mukden Railway, where fruit of many kinds is grown, a canning factory backed by Chinese capital is about to start up business. As the fruit season is now passed, buttons and other articles will be manufactured during the winter and also during succeeding winters. In the summer the work will be canning the fruit, for which Changli is famous.

* * *

It is reported that a combination of American and Chinese capital is planning to open a port at the mouth of the Ching River, almost directly south of here on the coast. As Tientsin and Chinwangtao are both unsatisfactory as ports in the winter, the former being far up the Peiho and ice bound almost every winter, and the latter being exposed, this new place which has a sheltered harbor right on the coast ought to draw the shipping during the winter months. It will be necessary to put in a road from this prospective harbor to tap the Peking Mukden Line. This will probably have Changli for its inland terminus.

* * *

There are also plans brewing for a new railroad from Peking through Tsunhua to the Peking-Mukden Line at Changli, tapping a number of mines in the region between the capital and the coast. The consummation of this plan will mean a big boom for this region and bring considerable business to Changli. The Peking-Mukden Line has such heavy traffic between the soft coal mines of Tongshan, Kaiping and Kuyeh and the port of Chinwangtao that a double track between these points is greatly needed.

SAILS FOR SAIGON

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 24.—M. Maurice Long, the new Governor General of Indo-China, has sailed from Marseilles for Saigon in the Paul Lecat.

Eugenie Revisits Tuileries Gardens

Ex-Empress At 93 Picks Flowers On The Scene Of Her Former Grandeur

Paris, December 5 (Associated Press).—With bowed head and a face of infinite sadness, a modestly dressed old lady was seen walking through the Tuileries Gardens today. As she walked, she would stop to pick Autumn flowers, seared and blasted by the cold, but no more faded than her cheeks.

Passers by, seeing her and knowing the regulations of the park, expected some policeman to admonish her, but she passed on, followed by a single maid.

It was the once proud Empress Eugenie who, bowed beneath the weight of ninety-three years, thus plucked withered flowers from a garden that had been hers. She was revisiting a scene poignantly recalling all the happiness, sorrow and terror which came to her during the years she was the chief jewel of the old palace.

Ex-Empress Eugenie left France on July 23, 1914, the day when Austria sent the ultimatum to Servia which was destined to change the course of history. She is in seclusion in her apartments here and seeing only a few of her old friends.

Many Lost When Vessel Hits Mine

(Reuter's Service)

Copenhagen, January 20.—The American steamer Macono (?) has been wrecked in the Cattegat. It is presumed she struck a mine. There is only one survivor out of a crew of 50 and 38 Chinese.

FREIGHTERS EN ROUTE

Three Shipping Board boats operating under the Shanghai Agency of Messrs. Struthers and Dixon that are on their way to Shanghai are the steamers West Cactus, West Jena and West Ison. The West Cactus, with 3,000 tons of cargo, is due to arrive here February 25 from San Francisco. The West Jena, with 2,200 tons, is due January 31 from Seattle and the West Ison, with 690 tons, is due February 15.

'COUNT BUZZ OFF'

Englishman's Slang Response Accepted As A Title By Reds

London, Dec. 13.—The following amusing episode was related by Sir William Sutherland at the dinner of the London Gaelic Society: In Paris he met an Englishman who had just come from Budapest, which was then in the possession of Bela Kun and the Bolsheviki. The Britisher was anxious to quit Budapest, but was unable to obtain a passport, so he went to the station, sat in a train, and trusted to luck. The Bolsheviki came along and questioned him, but he made signs that he could not understand. Thereupon some higher officials took up the interrogation. What was his name, business, etc.?

"Oh, buzz off," exclaimed the Britisher heatedly. The officials seemed greatly impressed and, presently a notice was pasted on the window of the compartment, the door was locked, and the train moved off. The notice read: "This compartment reserved for Count Buzz Off."

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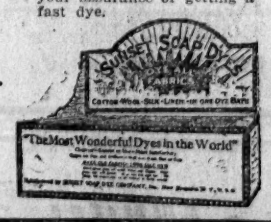

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Peace Envoy Wang Describes Events Leading To Signing Of Peace Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

signing the Austrian treaty unless she signed the German treaty. But we clearly saw that the Allies would not prevent us from signing the second treaty, because there was a genuine sympathy in the United States, Great Britain and France for China.

"The Covenant for the League of Nations appeared in every treaty, so by signing the Austrian pact, China became not only a member, but also one of the establishing members of the league.

"The German treaty of peace has 400 articles. Of these China only objected to three, namely 156, 157 and 158, which referred to the reverting of the former German rights in Shantung to Japan. We maintained that Germany could not give these rights to a third party. On the day previous to the signing of the pact the Chinese delegation attempted to make a reservation on the whole treaty, but this was rejected by the Big Five.

THE SHANTUNG CLAUSE

"Failing this, we attempted to make a declaration against the three articles concerning Shantung. It was again over-ruled. The Supreme Council ruled that no nation could make any reservation or declaration.

"The Chinese people had decided views on the Shantung Settlement. Before 1911, it may be safely said that Chinese had no definite or unanimous views on any one question. The Shantung issue, however, aroused in the people a feeling of nationalism which was most encouraging. Europeans are accustomed to saying that no definite voice could be heard from the Orient before 1911. However, over the Shantung issue, local organisations clamored and the Government was forced to take notice. We, who served on the delegation, had no special virtues but were bound to respect the will of the populace.

"I am a fighter. I believe in the fight for right and justice. I saw Verdun with its 20 or more strong forts. Germans sought to break through this point. They concentrated their forces round it. The French also strengthened. For six months they fought. During the first three, France was almost exhausted. A certain officer whose name I need not mention favored a retreat. But there was Petain. He disagreed. His order was "They shall not pass!"

"It is easy to utter these words but it cost the French 400,000 lives and the Germans 600,000, for this utterance.

"The spirit of France is to be admired. This should be one great lesson which Chinese should draw from the war. The words of Petain should be written in the minds of everyone.

"Just at the time of the signing of the German Treaty of Peace by France by its representative, the venerable M. Clemenceau who was at his 78th year, another dramatic incident occurred, which impressed most deeply on all the delegates at the peace table. He said: "I have waited 50 years to press this button" and when the button was pressed the guns all round Paris roared and Clemenceau attached his signature in the midst of the roaring. He represented the thought of the French. He did not forget the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, nor did the French people. In the same spirit, friends, we should not forget the Shantung humiliation.

U. S. WAR SACRIFICES

"It took 12,000,000 troops of various nationalities five years to protect their own sovereign rights. The protection required not only men in the field but men in supplying food and clothing and men to cheer up and encourage the fighters. There were only two million in the fields from the United States, but the other 88 million Americans helped at home. They gave. The first time they gave two billions; the second time, they gave three and one-fifth billions; the third time, they gave five billions; the fourth, eight billions in gold. They gave, because everyone had his heart and soul in the victory of the war. Women refrained from luxuries.

"The first day when I arrived in Chicago, I saw no automobiles. It was explained to me that Sunday had been set aside as gasoline day. Gasoline thus saved was shipped to the front. Even the President had to walk on Sundays. There was no Government order.

"Let us have the same spirit. No nation can be conquered where such spirit exists!

"There was a reason for Germany to invade France by Belgium and not by Switzerland, a small nation hardly as big as one of the districts in Kiangsu. But it just happened that Kaiser William reviewed a maneuver in Switzerland before the war, and was deeply impressed by her spirit. Every Swiss could shoot accurately. Any citizen who can hit the bulls eye a certain number of times, is exempt from taxation. Between 18 and 50 years of age every Swiss must undergo compulsory drill from six months to seven days a year. The importance of physical culture among our people can not be over estimated. After we are strong then we can unite and defend ourselves. Needless for me to tell you that when a nation is strong its nationals enjoy the courtesy of all foreigners. When a nation is weak her people are humiliated.

CHINA'S OPPORTUNITIES

"We are now entering into a period of construction and the opportunity for the establishment of a strong Republic is great. Road building, the development of mining resources, river conservancy, promotion of industry, the establishment of factories and other constructive enterprises should be the order of the day. We hate our Eastern neighbors, but we cannot help but admire the way they build up their own country.

"Your welcome given today, I take it, is an expression on the stand we took at Versailles, but we, on our part, wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for the strong support and guidance that you gave us during our sojourn there. My one message to you is for you to exert yourself in constructive endeavors. Create happiness yourself and let your sons and daughters enjoy the happiness."

PROGRAM FOR WEEK

Beginning today, Dr. Wang will maintain headquarters at the former German Club. He moved in yesterday.

At noon today local organisations will join in a banquet in honor of Dr. Wang at the Carlton Cafe. Mr. Tang Shao-yo, the Southern peace delegate, will preside and Dr. Wang will speak. Ladies will be admitted.

The organisations giving the reception are the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Western Returned Students' Union, the Nantao Chamber of Commerce, the Settlement Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai City Educational Association, the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the Shanghai Christian Union, the Vocational Educational Association of China, the Chinese Overseas Club, the Fire Brigade Union and others.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will give a reception in his honor.

At noon Thursday Dr. Wang will speak before the Rotary Club. In the afternoon at 4 the Shanghai Commercial Federation will give a reception in his honor at the Modern Theater, Nantao.

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Dr. Wang will speak at the morning service of the Canton Union Church, North Szechuen Road Extension. Admission will be limited to Canton Christians only.

FIGHT FOR CHINA IS PLEA OF WANG

Twelve hundred thronged Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y.M.C.A., Sunday and heard Dr. Wang in his first public address given under the auspices of the Sunday Service League. After eloquently depicting the sufferings caused by the world conflict, the speaker made an appeal for true internationalism and the incorporation of the teachings of Christ into national and individual life.

"Put up a strong fight for what is right, not only for China, but also for true internationalism," was Dr. Wang's message. "Make China strong, but do not try to make China strong by weakening other nations as some nations are trying to do. Make China strong by showing the world that China has strength, by showing that China is able to do good to other nations.

"I have seen great suffering in Europe; I went over the battlefield at Verdun, where the French and the Germans struggled for six months. My guide told me that 400,000 French and 600,000 Germans were sacrificed there. I visited many big cities, the former homes of thousands of people, now desolate, without one brick on another. The refugees now returning stay in dugouts, in any place where they can get refuge and shelter. Such places extend for hundreds of miles. I did not see the ruins on the eastern front, but we are told that the conditions are even worse. Is that the way to settle the differences between the nations?

"Is that the way to settle the differences—to sacrifice the flower of the nations, to butcher millions of men, to maim the best, to kill, to ruin, to violate homes? Is that the proper way to settle national differences? All agree that it is not. All who want world peace are devising means to prevent further destruction, for such destruction is hell itself. The great statesmen of the greatest Powers have in a way formulated a scheme known as the League of Nations, but is the present League the true League of Nations? Some people have much confidence, but pessimists think that war must continue and national questions must be settled by the sword.

LEAGUE TO DELAY WAR

"My view is between these two extremes. I do not believe much in the present League, as today constituted. It is not founded on principles of equity and justice. I believe it is a step toward the true League. Its aim is to unite the nations to delay war as long as possible—a true step forward. Hitherto strong nations have made ultimatums with short time limits on the weaker nations, giving them no time for real consideration of the questions involved. Such were mere expressions of brute force.

"The present League will tend to prevent big ruptures of international relations and the resulting war, but even the best supporters of the League must admit that the present status is not such as to warrant the thought that international differences will be amicably and justly arranged. The present form of the League of Nations is a mere scaffolding, a mere stand, by means of which the true edifice I hope will be constructed. And what will that be? Much depends upon what the true believers in the true League of Nations which earnest efforts will bring about.

"What is the fundamental upon which the true League of Nations can be built? I hope we all agree that no League will ever be a true League of Nations unless in the people who constitute the nations in the League there is a spirit of true love, sympathy and mutual service. So long as the nations, like the Germans, say 'Deutschland uber Alles,' I do not believe the League can be formed. It is only the nations who say in service and helpfulness that they want to be better than other nations that we can have a true League.

REVOLT OF THE SUPPRESSED

"We all know of a great fight which is going on in all the nations—the fight between those who live in the ideal that nations can live peaceably and those who believe that certain nations must rule others. If the latter forces win out, war must continue; no nation will ever let the spirit of independence die out. Poland may be partitioned for several centuries, but given an opportunity she will rise and fight for liberty. Alsace-Lorraine may be taken from a defeated foe, but given a chance, the French will rise like a man and take the provinces back. So it will be, back and forth; nations will be crushed and will rise again, there will be no end of war. But if the people of the different countries have a true spirit of international helpfulness, then we will have a true League of Nations.

"In order that we may have such a League, it seems to me that it is very necessary to enlighten the people who constitute the nations. I believe that education is the key of the true situation, but education of what nature? Not education in the sense merely of giving knowledge, but education in true brotherhood, neighborliness and friendship. So long as there are nations that are largely illiterate, without knowledge, and to whom information cannot be passed easily, then we will have the germ of future conflict.

CHRIST NOT EFFEMINATE

"What will give the best means of preventing such a state? In my judgment, the spirit which is embodied in Jesus Christ, and which agrees with Confucius and his principles; the spirit of internationalism, of world unity. That will change human nature. Some think of Jesus Christ as effeminate, but I think of him always as one who is willing to fight the strong who is wrong, never afraid. His action in the temple when he drove out those who dealt in business in the holy place, and his strong stand before the rulers of the world for what is right, a man who could face death without any fear, shows him to be the type of man wanted in this world.

"We have allowed robber nations to wander about the world because we have been afraid, cowards in not resisting them. To help a good cause we must be prepared to fight against the wrong. In this world it often happens that in fighting a man who is wrong you fight the person himself. But Jesus Christ has shown that it is not the man but the wrong in the man that we must fight and overcome. So with nations—we want to overcome the wrong to let right and justice prevail. That is the spirit that ought to be instilled in the rising generation.

FIGHT AGAINST THE WRONG

"According to the old system of dealing with criminals, we tried to give as much pain and suffering as possible, and that never decreased criminality, but rather increased the number. Now every right thinking person understands that to deal with crime you do not punish the man committing the crime so much as you deal with the crime itself, so as to prevent its recurrence. This same spirit must be instilled in every nation, whether a Christian nation or a non-Christian nation. Some Christian nations are certainly not living according to the spirit of the teachings of Jesus, and I doubt whether there is any nation that can claim that all its actions toward others are guided by Christian principles. But the goal is there, and that goal is that we must fight to overcome the wrong. This I hope is the real cure for ever recurring wars. And that is exactly the reason why I believe in the principles and teaching of Jesus Christ.

CHINA AWAKENING

"We see now in our own country, not to mention foreign countries, how many are willing to fight for what is right and to fight the evils themselves. I see a very significant change which has taken place in our own people. The significant stand to overcome the smoking of opium gives assurance that when we understand what is right, we will fight the wrong, and I believe this hope can be strengthened by the spread of the teachings of this wonderful man, Jesus Christ. His views, my friends, do not differ from our own great teacher's views, Confucius, but I believe, as my own personal conviction, and I think many will agree with me that Christ makes an active fight against evil, while Confucius makes a passive fight. Both love right and hate evil, but the actions of Jesus Christ show that he is an active fighter, while Confucius may be said to be a passive fighter, but their principles of right and wrong are exactly the same. I want every Confucianist to become a Christian, and every Christian to remain a Confucianist, for the two do not conflict. We are fighting for the nation's right, but to fight to make this nation strong we must begin by fighting the evils, the things that make this nation weak, and by uniting our efforts I am convinced that we will one day have a new China. It is coming very rapidly. I have seen nations that were formerly pirates, robbers, like certain well civilised peoples in Europe, and I have seen nations, and individuals, who changed their natures, who one day did certain wrong things and the next day did the right."

Asquith Criticises Policy Of England On Russian Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves with decisive effect into the great struggle of humanity against alien domination.

Were they successful? Looking around Europe, seeing the economic disaster spreading over great countries, seeing the whole vast Empire of Russia dissolved in septic convulsion, one was apt to feel that the efforts and sacrifices of mankind had received as yet but very imperfect reward.

They had created new countries in accordance with the principle of nationality, the principle which, as far as human foresight could see, ought to diminish the chances of future disasters. It was true that peace had not yet brought what most thought they had a right to expect.

BATTLE FOR RIGHT

He did not think it was the fault of the peace conference. He was confident it was not the fault of those who had represented them in Paris. If in addition to the readjustment of frontiers they could use instruments such as the League of Nations to introduce a more reasonable frame of mind into the democracies or the world, they would have done a great deal, but they should not fall into the mistake of supposing that because they gave universal suffrage and created democracy they therefore eliminated petty ambitions and greed which ended in disaster.

Mr. Balfour combatted the idea that because political crimes were so often committed in the past there was no use trying to diminish their number. Much had been done within countries to render crimes of violence more and more impossible. Why could not this be done between different countries? It might be a long business but the business would be less long and the result more satisfactory if without displaying undue idealism they still retained faith in the future and believed that the battle for right was worth fighting, with the certainty of its ultimately ending in something approaching victory.

Mr. Balfour added that he believed that the conscientious efforts of the Paris Conference would be seen in the lifetime of his hearers to bear the germs of a new Europe.

Freight Rate Jump For Cargo Vessels

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 24.—The Shipping Controller has framed new freight rates as from February (?) for cargo vessels directed to load homeward government cargoes, owing to increased cost of bunker coal, port delays, and increased cost of loading and discharging.

The rates per ton to Great Britain are: from Cuba, 85 shillings; from Australia, 150 shillings; from the River Plate, 107 shillings and sixpence.

The present government rate for sugar from Cuba, is 50 shillings per ton: for grain from the River Plate, 62 shillings per ton; for grain from Australia, 105 shillings per ton.

Milkmaid CHOCOLATE-MILK

"Please bring me a cup of Chocolate." This request is easily answered at home when you buy Milkmaid "CHOCOLATE-Milk" (Chocolate, Milk and Sugar ready mixed).

Sold by all Stores. Price in Shanghai for two sizes: 40 cts. & 20 cts.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

A Favorite wherever Cigarettes are Smoked.

Guaranteed Manufactured in England.

Made in — Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum Sizes

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Motor Truck Service

for transportation of any cargo, anywhere, at any time, in any weather.

FROM ship to godown, godown to ship or rail, or anywhere you please. Also in Chinese Territory where there are roads.

COST is below that of handcart or wheelbarrow.

CLOSED and open trucks, as desired can be furnished.

SAFE transit is guaranteed.

CRANES are supplied for handling heavy weights, such as safes, strong room doors, machinery, iron and steel, etc.

PRICES quoted on application are inclusive of all costs, haulage, coolie labour and guaranteed safety.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

Commercial Transportation Co.
692 Tiendong Road Tel. North 2379
26722

ROSENSTOCK'S
ANNUAL DIRECTORY
AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
OF CHINA

COVERING

AMOY — ANTUNG — CANTON — CHANGCHUN — CHANGSHA — CHEFOO — CHINGKIANG — CHINWANGTAO — CHUNGKING — DAIREN — HANGCHOW — HANKOW — HARBIN — HOIHOW — HONGKONG — ICHANG — KIUKIANG — LUNGKOW — MACAO — MOUKDEN — NANKING — NEWCHWANG — NINGPO — PAKHOI — PEKING — PORT ARTHUR — SHANGHAI — SHASI — SOOCHOW — SWATOW — TIENTSIN — TONGKU — TSINANFU — TSINGTAO — WEIHAIWEI — WENCHOW — WUCHOW — WUHU — YOCHOW

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BUSINESS FIRMS AND PERSONEL,
A DIRECTORY OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND MEMBERS, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS, THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY,
A CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADE CENTRES
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA
TOGETHER WITH
A COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
AN ABRIDGED HISTORY AND GENERAL TRADE REPORT OF CHINA
A DESCRIPTION AND TRADE REPORT OF EACH CITY
A LIST OF AMERICAN & EUROPEAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

Shanghai Section now being compiled. Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.

New Firms should apply for forms to the Publication Office for China,

22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

COAL!! COAL!!
GEORGES PALLADI
Telephone Central 1620 No. 30 Kiangse Road

Shansi Coal		$30.00	per ton
House ,,	No. 1	26.00	,,
,, ,,	No. 2	24.00	,,
Kitchen ,,	No. 1	23.00	,,
,, ,,	No. 2	20.00	,,
Firewood 50 bundle		1.00	

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT OFFICE OR RESIDENCE
27432

BEWARE!—
that "just an ordinary cold"
neglected, leads to this.
BE WARNED.

The careful housewife always keeps a bottle of BAYER'S ASPIRIN in the house ready for Emergency.

BAYER'S the original formula. Each tablet marked with Bayer Cross (as below) is the only genuine specific against colds, chills, rheumatism, influenza headaches, etc.

Refuse all substitutes under fancy names.

Sold by all High-class Chemists. Agents in China for

THE BAYER Co., Inc., New York. Muller Phipps & Hodges, Shanghai.

BAYER

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1920

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Increase of Capital from 48 Millions to 72 Millions Francs

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE has been authorised by the French Government to issue 48,000 ordinary shares at the following conditions:

1. 20,000 shares reserved to the shareholders as registered on this date on the banks' books, on the basis of 1 new share for 4 old shares.

2. 24,000 shares reserved to the subscribers residing in the French Colonies (Indo-China, Pondichery, Djibouti, Nouvelle Caledonie, Tahiti).

3. Any shares not subscribed for under the above 2 headings will be available to the public.

CONDITION OF PAYMENT

With regards to applications, subscribers under heading No. 1 will be required to pay 925 francs when subscribing and 350 francs after allotment.

Total 1,275 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscribers under heading No. 3 will be requested to pay

425 francs when subscribing and 1,150 francs after allotment.

Total 1,575 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscriptions received from 2nd to 18th February, 1920, at the

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, 29, The Bund, Shanghai.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 30, January, 1920. Voting members willing to serve as stewards or on the balloting committee for 1920 are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Thursday, 29, January, 1920.

By Order of the stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

27611

NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:

(a) either in full on application at 100, or

(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

27427

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.

27223

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS

are executed at any time

AIKOSHA DAIRY

89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Wednesday, January 28th, at 5:30 p.m., when a Lecture, illustrated by lantern views, will be given by

Mr. ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS,

on

"AN EXPEDITION INTO LITTLE-KNOWN YUNNAN."

The Meeting is open to the Public.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

27639

S. R. A. Annual General Meeting

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held today in the Town Hall at 5.45 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

27638

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER ESTATES, (1914) LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificates:—

No.			Nos.
7701	for	100 shares	259664/259763
7702	„	100 „	259764/259863
7703	„	100 „	259864/259963
7705	„	200 „	259964/260163
		500 shares	

in the name of Mr. Dah Lee (大利), Shanghai, are declared lost, and if same are not forthcoming by February 15th, 1920, they will be considered null and void, and new certificates will be issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED,
Secretaries & General Managers.

27386

Tungko Sulphur Bath

There is, situated at Tanchuan a very beautiful thermal spring which originates in a hill known as "Mai San." It affords an excellent bath for seekers after health, while sportsmen will find good shooting in the vicinity.

Emperors in olden times often visited the place, and famous poets have written many poems to its honour. The spring is considered to be one of the best in China.

Tanchuan is about eight miles from Tungko Station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway (14 miles from Pukow). The rooms at this sulphur bath are at present limited and intending visitors are requested to write to Mr. S. M. Kung, No. 1 Tung Shan Road, Shanghai, Telephone No. North 209, for reservation of accommodation.

First and second class Return Tickets available for seven days at fares of $18.50 and $9.60 respectively (Express Surtax Extra) are on issue at Shanghai North Station.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.

27594

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

Varnish, Paint & Colour Manufacturers, Etc.

of

London, Liverpool, Bristol, Etc.

Notice is hereby given that the Registered Office of this Company, from the 17th January, 1920, will be :—"GENERAL BUILDINGS," ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2.

By order of the Directors.

Head Office in China:
2A, Kiukiang Road, (2nd Floor),
SHANGHAI.

Branch Office:
Alexandra Building,
HONGKONG.

F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East.

27592

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

SANDY MACDONALD

will do you no harm

SANDY MACDONALD

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

27224

LOST

Bill of Lading No. 73, marked H, for 377 packages Green Teas ex s.s. Kiangtien, No. 79 Voyage from Ningpo, on the 10th January, 1920, having been lost, same is hereby declared null and void, and the public is warned against negotiation of same.

KIU KEE TEA HONG,
53, Peking Road.

27586

BEAUTY

Mme. May's endorsed treatment removes wrinkles, scars, freckles, sagging flabby muscles, and all facial blemishes. Studio, 257 Avenue Joffre.

27587

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

IN LIQUIDATION.

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PEKING, sealed tenders are hereby again invited for the purchase of the Hankow property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, located on the Bund of SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences, together with furniture.

Tenders may be made in Hankow Taels or Dollars, and must be sent in on or before 15th February, 1920, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to:

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Hankow.
CHIEN CHUNG-HAN,
Liquidator.

27561

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 2671

27321

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

ALL MAKES OF

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE AND HIRE

Underwood, Model 5
Remington, Model 10
Oliver, Models 7 & 9
Standard Fox
Baby Fox Portable
National Portable

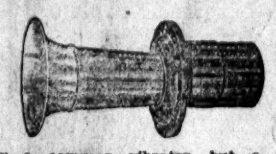
"Baby Fox Portable"

REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauch

Stewart Motor-Driven WARNING SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MA CHANG KEE

(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:

No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.

27452

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27440

NOTICE

On and after January 24th, 1920 Mr. H. E. Manwaring will be in full charge of our Export Department, during the absence of Mr. C D. Komaroff.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE
FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.,
(Sgd.) F. G. BOULON,
Manager

LOST

An overdue Pass-Book of the Teh Yuen Bank (德源莊), Huchow, in favour of Woo Gen Kee (吳琴記丁字羔號), for a deposit of Taels 3,000, has been lost. The said Bank has been instructed by telegraph to nullify the same, I hereby declare the Pass-Book to be null and void.

WOO GEN-CHWANG.
(吳琴莊白)

Shanghai, January 24, 1920.

27585

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

AMERICAN FIRM, at present in desirable location with long lease, seeks larger quarters. Would entertain an exchange of quarters or lease large offices outright. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

27548

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Junior clerk (Portuguese) with three years experience in import and export, is open for engagement. Age 20. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

27632 J.29

WANTED, position by experienced lady stenographer and typist. Thoroughly efficient and accurate. Also a fair knowledge of general office work. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

27635 J.29

ENERGETIC young man seeks employment in any capacity. Speaks several Chinese dialects very fluently, with some knowledge of Chinese produce, and experienced in office supervising and mining work. Has traveled extensively through all the principal provinces of China. Good references, and will accept any reasonable salary for start. Apply to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

27637 J.30

AMERICAN, married, seeks position in any capacity. Speaks five Chinese dialects. Willing to travel in the interior. References and guarantee if necessary. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

27629 J.29

THOROUGHLY capable competent Steno-typist desires evening employment, speed 130-150. Remuneration moderate. Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

27544

POSITION WANTED by department manager, ten years experience in Northern produce, Soya Bean, Skins, Seeds, Bristles. General office routine. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

27600 J.28

STENOGRAPHER desires extra work at home. French-English translations. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

27598

POSITION WANTED by young Chinese, several years experience in export, shipping, typing, also knows all the China produce. A.1. reference. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

27599

TYPING: Expert steno-typist will undertake temporary work. Has own machine. Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA PRESS.

27608 J.27

OFFICE MAN: High-grade American office man, now located in Japan, desires suitable position in China. Experienced in shipping, import and export business. High class stenographer and correspondent, and willing to start at this work if other points satisfactory. Speaks Russian fluently. Please apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

27580 F.1

WANTED, position by experienced Chinese clerk at present employed desires change, knowledge of bookkeeping, translation, typing, filing and general office work A.1. references. Can accept immediate engagement and no objection to outports. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

27546 J.29

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

27445 J. 26.

PROFESSIONAL

EXPERIENCED teacher gives lessons in Mandarin and Shanghai dialects. Moderate charges. Reply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

27634 J.31

SELECT dancing class held every Monday and Thursday at Burlington Hotel. Also private lessons on application. Apply to Box 367 THE CHINA PRESS.

27609

DANCING lessons given by an experienced teacher. Terms $3 per lesson, or 6 lessons for $12. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

27604 J.27

A RUSSIAN gentleman wishes to give lessons in Russian, receiving instruction in English instead. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

27549

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD — RESIDENCE.
Apply to Mrs. E. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from 1st February, a large comfortable newly furnished attic flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room, bathroom and large landing. All modern comforts. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

27142

FINELY furnished room and bath in private house. Suitable for married couple. French Concession, near French Park. Excellent cuisine with all reasonable privileges. Owner away all day. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, unfurnished, small apartment, consisting of two large bright rooms, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters. Apply 62 Bubbling Well Road.

27631

TO LET with board, from February 6, a self-contained flat of three well-furnished rooms, with private bath and verandah, facing south. Also one large furnished room and bath, free from 27th inst. Location on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

27642

TO LET in Avenue Joffre, two furnished rooms with kitchen and verandah, moderate. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

27609 J.27

TO LET, in northern district, nicely furnished room, (bathroom attached) with board, also small room. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

27605

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom attached, two minutes from the Bund. Rent moderate. Furniture must be taken over. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

27614 J.27

COMFORTABLE room, newly furnished, southern exposure, with good private bath. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

27615 J.31

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom, convenient for two bachelors. 90 Carter Road.

27590 J.29

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached, full board, hot and cold water, also telephone. Apply No. 19 Bubbling Well Road.

27552 J.28

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small house of four to six rooms, furnished or unfurnished, from March 1st or April 1st. Rent reasonable. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

27589 J.27

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN WANTED. Reward of $100 offered to anyone furnishing information leading to rental of a suitable godown, with good light, in central district. If necessary will rent part of a godown. Offices attached or nearby also wanted. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

27581 J.27

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27225

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

27562

SITUATIONS VACANT

EXECUTIVE positions open: There are more high-salaried positions than men to fill them. Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, etc., you can prepare for promotion by study of I. C. S. Business Management, Secretarial, or Higher Accounting Course. Get out of the rut. Write today—right away. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, American or Britisher, aged 22-23, unmarried, of good education and appearance. Experience in office routine, correspondence, and publisher's business desirable. Commencing salary $200; good prospects for the right man. Write, with copies of references, to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

BYRNE MARCONNIER, an opportunity for you. Write to C.V.S., Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS, if interested.

27640 J.27

WANTED, one thoroughly experienced stenographer, capable of taking rapid dictation in English. In replying, state experience, salary expected, etc. Reply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

27628 J.30

EXPERT stenographer and typist required at once by the Municipal Electricity Department. Reply by letter in first instance, stating experience and salary required, to the Secretary, Municipal Electricity Department, 66 Szechuen Road.

27616 J.28

AN American firm desires the services of a reliable office man, must be accurate and quick at figures, and come well recommended. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

27617 J.28

WANTED, temporary head or assistant master, Anglo-Chinese College (British), one year from March 1st. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

27554

GOOD stenographer required by a large import and export corporation. Apply, stating experience and salary, to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

27557 J.28

SEVERAL good shroffs required by a large import and export corporation, for selling and buying service. Apply, stating past experiences and references, to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

27557 J.28

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, one pendant and brooch combined, with 37 diamonds and one sapphire, $1,500. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

27633 J.29

COLT automatic, 25 calibre, as new, 75 rounds of ammunition, $30. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

27636 J.27

FOR SALE: Motor cycle, European make, in perfect working order. Little used. Price very moderate. Reply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

DOG WANTED, companionable creature, suitable for house, about one year old, preferably Irish or fox terrier. Reasonable price paid. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

27618 J.28

FOR SALE CHEAP, one Underwood factory-rebuilt typewriter, as received in original case. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

27584 J.27

FOR SALE, Dodge car, five-seater, almost new, together with two chauffeur's suits and three covers. Tls. 1,000. Owner leaving for home. Apply soon, c/o Star Garage.

27578 J.29

FOR SALE, Dodge car, two-seater, in A.1. condition, run only by owner. Tls. 950. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

27551 J.28

FOR SALE, one twin-cylinder Emblem motor-cycle, with big acetylene head-light. Almost new, in excellent condition. Very cheap. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

27540 J.27

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
Iloilo	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,923.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
332 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines	
Shanghai	Manila	
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin		
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements	
Hankow	Singapore	
Hongkong		
Canton	Dominican Republic	
Manchuria	Santo Domingo	
Harbin		
India	San Pedro de Macoris	
Bombay		
Calcutta	Sanchez	
Rangoon		
Japan	Santiago	
Yokohama		
Kobe	Puerto Plata	
Java		
Batavia	Panama	
Soerabaya	Panama	
	Colon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay	
Buenos Aires	Montevideo	
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela	
Rosario	Caracas	
	Maracaibo	
Belgium	Siberia	
Brussels	Vladivostok	
Spain	Italy	
Madrid	Genoa	
Barcelona		
Brazil	Porto Rico	
Bahia	San Juan	
Pernambuco		
Porto Alegre	Colombia	
Rio de Janeiro	Medellin	
Santos		
Sao Paulo	Russia	
	Moscow	
Chile	Petrograd	
Santiago		
Valparaiso	Trinidad	
	Port of Spain	

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
Ia Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華匯業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoen
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
29 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1325

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up) $1,000,000.00
Deposits $5,248,000.00
Reserves ..... $ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.
Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"
K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 20, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	"	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Duck	"	25-30
Geese	"	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.80-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	"	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	"	$2.60
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
" Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
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The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

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Dairy	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
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Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 26, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Foreigns: buying rate,
@ 8/1=Tls. 2.4742
@ exch., 73.5=Mex. $3.3663
Bank Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 147¼=Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $92.39
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.225
Closing ..... Tls. 73.25
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 160
Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111
Copper Cash ... per tael 186.000
Native Interest ..... Tls. 07

Latest London Quotations

Silver ..... 80¼ d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
4 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
6 m/s. ..... 5⅝ %
Paris on London Fr. 43.87
New York on London T.T. G.$3.64½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 8/1
London ..... Demand 8/1¼
Italia ..... T.T. 346½
Paris ..... T.T. 1780
Paris ..... Demand 1783
New York ..... T.T. 147
New York ..... Demand 147¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 60¼
Japan ..... T.T. 33
Batavia ..... T.T. 884
Singapore ..... T.T. 29⅛

Bank's Buying Rates
Nominal

London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 8/5¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 8/5½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 8/6¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 8/6½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1900
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 157⅝

Tourists' Exchange
Bank's Demand Buying Rates
50 @ exch. 8/3= Sh. Tls. 24.24
550 @ exch. 151= Sh. Tls. 33.11
250 @ exch. 1810= Sh. Tls. 13.81
Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 14,000 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $0.96

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Tls. 2.31 @ 7/9¼ £1
" 1 @ 1593 Fr. 17.75
" 0.61 @ 147¼ Gold $1
" 1 @ 33⅝ Yen 3.31
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 6.49
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 26, 1920.
OFFICIAL
Yangtsze Insurance $210.00
Repah Tls. 0.60
Chinese Eng. & Mining 'B' Tls. 16.00
UNOFFICIAL
New Eng. Tls. 28.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 38.00 March
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 365.00 Mar.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 26, 1920.
OFFICIAL
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.50 cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 26, 1920.
Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.20 January
Tls. 27.80 February
Tls. 28.90 March
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 76.00 February
Tls. 82.00 March
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 53.70 January
Tls. 56.50 February
Tls. 59.20 March
LOCAL YARN:
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 198.00 January
Tls. 202.20 February
Tls. 206.00 March
Tls. 209.00 April
Tls. 210.30 May
Tls. 210.50 June
Local Yarn For Standard
Tls. 185.50 February
Tls. 189.00 March
Tls. 190.00 April
Tls. 190.00 May
Tls. 192.50 June

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, January 7 and 8.—Following were the price realised at the auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents.
SHEET	
Singapore Standard Ribbed	111½/109½
Off Quality Ribbed..	109/98
Smoked Fine Plain.	Nil
Smoked Good Plain.	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	90
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	Nil
Cupwashing	79
CREPE	
Singapore Standard First Latex	112/109½
Off Color Latex	109/101
Good Pale Blanket	Nil
Good Brown Blanket	Nil
Fine Brown	103/95½
Good Brown	96/88
Good Dark	90/80
Barky	84½/74½
SCRAP	
Virgin and Pressed.	62
Loose	66

Catalogued for sale 1,945,830 lbs. (about 870 tons).

Sold 823,699 lbs. (about 367 tons).

The market has remained steady since our last report, but at the auctions this week business proved to be rather slack on account of the lack of news from London, buyers being few in consequence. Crepe was more in demand than Sheet, both Standard and Off Grades being eagerly competed for.

Singapore Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold for 109½ cents, a few lots realising 111½ and three lots 112. Sellers, however, were not inclined to close at the lower level and a number of lots were withdrawn. The market for Off Grades of Sheet was very poor, only a few buyers being interested.

First Latex Crepe met with an eager market and realised from 109½ to 112 cents, two lots selling for 112½ and one for 113.

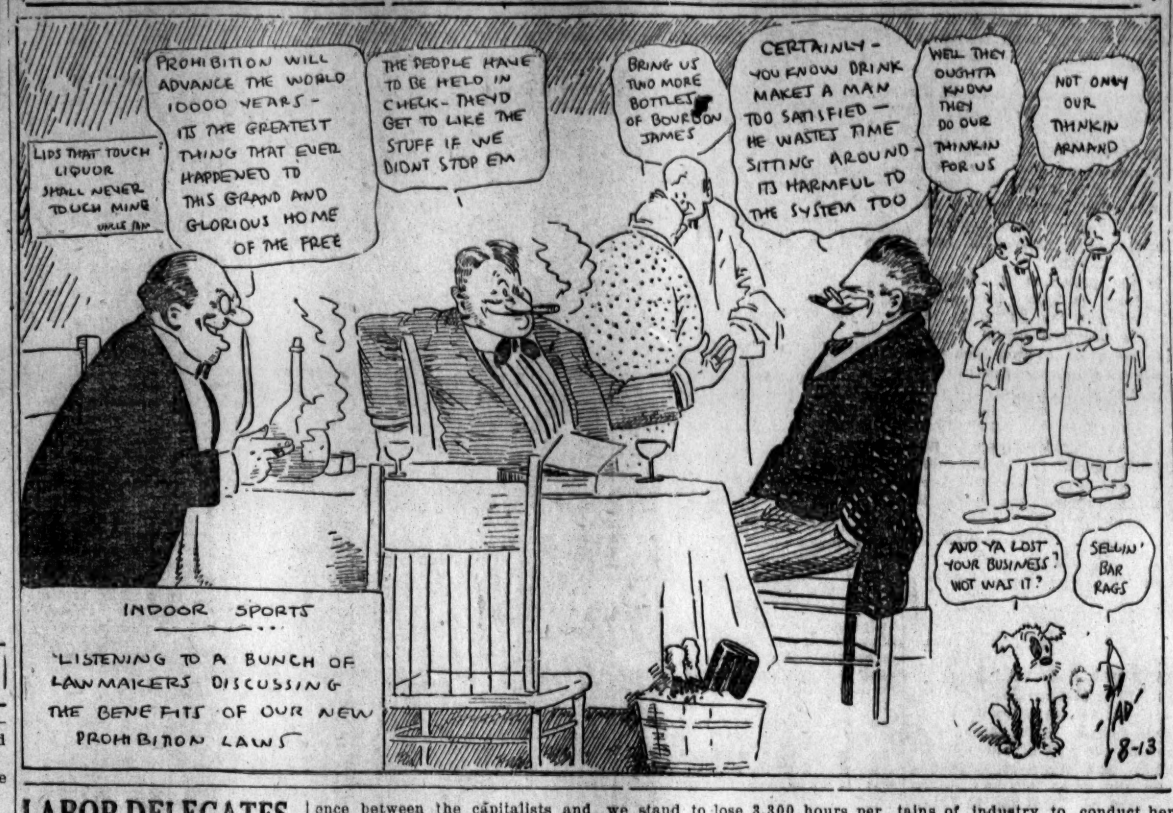
This shows an increase on the week of one cent for Standard Crepe, and a half cent decrease for Standard Sheet.

Fine Brown Crepe was in better demand than any other grade and sold up to 103 cents, showing an advance on the week of 3 cents, likewise Dark and Barky Crepes which show an advance of from 3 to 3½ cents.

The market is steady.

Meyer and Measor.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


LIPS THAT TOUCH LIQUOR SHALL NEVER TOUCH MINE
PROHIBITION WILL ADVANCE THE WORLD 10000 YEARS - ITS THE GREATEST THING THAT EVER HAPPENED TO THIS GRAND AND GLORIOUS HOME OF THE FREE
THE PEOPLE HAVE TO BE HELD IN CHECK - THEYD GET TO LIKE THE STUFF IF WE DIDNT STOP EM
BRING US TWO MORE BOTTLES OF BOURBON JAMES
CERTAINLY - YOU KNOW DRINK MAKES A MAN TOO SATISFIED - HE WASTES TIME SITTING AROUND ITS HARMFUL TO THE SYSTEM TOO
WELL THEY OUGHTA KNOW THEY DO OUR THINKIN FOR US
NOT ONLY OUR THINKIN ARMAND
AND YA LOST YOUR BUSINESS? WOT WAS IT?
SELLIN' BAR RAGS
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A BUNCH OF LAWMAKERS DISCUSSING THE BENEFITS OF OUR NEW PROHIBITION LAWS
TAD 8-13

LABOR DELEGATES RETURN TO JAPAN

Heavy Cuts In Working Hours; America World's Greatest Land

Tokio, January 14.—Satisfied that they had put forth their best efforts in their endeavor to settle the labor problems of Japan, but not entirely pleased with the results achieved, is the state of mind of the delegates from the Labor Congress in Washington who returned yesterday morning on the T.K.K. liner Siberia Maru.

Mr. U. Masumoto, the labor delegate, said with a smile: "My satisfaction with the results of the Labor Convention may be compared to the feelings of a parent for his child. It may not be comely and it may not be physically perfect, but it is his own child and he must care for it.

"While we were unsuccessful in our efforts to secure the eight hour day for the working people of Japan, I feel that we have vastly improved their lot and that the result of our work is a beginning in the right direction. It is my belief, and I took the stand at the Convention, that the eight hour day means social equality for the working man, and it is by this means alone that we will secure international equality.

DELEGATES DIFFER

"If we provide shorter working hours for the working man, it will mean more hours of leisure, and, consequently, more time for moral, mental and spiritual development. It is said that the productive efficiency of the Japanese as compared with the English worker is but one half as great. In other words, the physical and mental power of the Japanese is but half that of his English coworker. This is but a stronger argument for the shorter hour for the Japanese, in order to give him more time to improve his mental and physical ability. The capitalists insisted on longer hours for the Japanese based on their relative productive ability and that was the greatest point of difference between the capitalists and labor at the convention.

"While we did not obtain all that we desired by any means, we succeeded in getting a compromise which will result in great improvement in the condition of the worker in Japan. The exact amount of benefit to be derived from our labors will depend in a great measure upon the people themselves."

BOTH SIDES DISAPPOINTED

"I believe that both sides were disappointed in the outcome of the Labor Convention at Washington, but taking all into consideration and as viewed from the standpoint of the public interest of Japan, I think the results were satisfactory," said Mr. S. Muto, the delegate of the capitalists to the Labor convention.

"I was very courteously received by all of the delegates, and received fair and impartial treatment from them, and it is a pleasure to be able to state that this was the case.

"As to the outcome of the Convention, we have suffered a great deal from the employer's point of view because of the reduction in the number of hours of work. We must reduce the number of working hours in a year by 4,000 in the cotton spinning industry when we are allowed but one shift, and in the raw silk industry we stand to lose 3,300 hours per year. But this is much less than our employes asked and I believe that both sides were disappointed, but taking all into consideration, and as viewed from the standpoint of the public interest of Japan I believe that the results as a whole were satisfactory.

"I wish to mention that in obtaining our results that we owe much to the efforts of Mr. G. N. Barnes, the English delegate. I regret very much that America did not participate in the deliberations of the convention as I find that America is the greatest country in the world today. It was so even before the war but now she stands greatest without any comparison.

"I had the honor of meeting Judge Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, through an introduction by Mr. Kobayashi, a director of the Mitsui Company, and he spared nearly two hours for me and gave me much enlightenment on the labor problems of the United States. I shall devote my time to following his most fair and just suggestions in my efforts to meet the labor unrest in Japan.

"America is a very rich country in money and she is also rich in having so many very able captains of industry to conduct her business."

DELEGATE SATISFIED

Mr. Kamada, the Government delegate to the Convention, said: "While it was difficult to obtain satisfactory results and there was a wide difference of opinion in regard to the length of the working hours, the results were the best that could be procured under the circumstances and I am fairly satisfied with the results.

"The Japanese were accorded special treatment under the provision of the convention and the standard day set at 9½ hours. The silk industry obtained a 10 hour day and mining and other dangerous labor is confined to an 8-hour day.

"The Japanese Government, in principle, desires the abolition of all night work for women and children without reservation. But it is the desire of the Government to have the change take place gradually as the sudden change will have a very serious influence on production.

"My position at the Labor Convention was more in the nature of a mediator between the capitalists and labor delegates and at times it was a very difficult one, as their views and demands were so diametrically opposed. The most serious disagreement being upon the length of the working hours. But the spirit of compromise prevailed and at least each side feels that it has done the best that was possible under the circumstances."

LABOR OUSTED BELA KUN

Magyar Workmen Found Bolshevism A Failure, Capt. Gregory Says

San Francisco, Cal., December 13.—Captain T. C. C. Gregory, who, as representative of the United States Food Administration in Central Europe, was credited with being partly responsible for the overthrow of Bela Kun, Bolshevist dictator in Budapest, said in a statement made public today that labor itself in Hungary "cast out the curse of Bolshevism."

Captain Gregory returned to his home here yesterday.

"Labor was deceived into the movement by propaganda," Captain Gregory said. "The people were overawed by the troops of Bela Kun. Labor in the great manufacturing center of Budapest tried Bolshevism. It failed. They learned it by their own experience and cast it forth."

Captain Gregory said the American Committee simply showed the labor leaders that Bolshevism was wrong and showed Bela Kun that the food situation was in the hands of the Americans.

"Labor saw what a hopeless thing Bolshevism was and they turned to us," continued the statement, "and out went Bela Kun."

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 24.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, January 24:

Green Peas: Japan	165
Potato Starch	170
Le Havre, January 23:	
Cotton, First quality	622
Cotton, Second quality	620
Cotton, Third quality	614
Lyons, January 24:	
Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	385
Italy	425
Syria	290
Japan	365
China	420
Canton	435

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 24.—Exchange quotations:

London	43.87
New York	12.07
Belgium	98.25
Spain	223.75
Italy	84.25
Rumania	22.75
Switzerland	218.25
French War Loans:	
3 percent	59.50
4 percent 1917	71.40
4 percent 1918	71.05
5 percent	88.65

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

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21666

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NOTICE

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd. vs. The Barque Chin Pu her tackle, apparel and furniture. — IN ADMIRALTY

Whereas a libel has been filed in the United States Court for China on the 6th day of January 1920 by the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company Limited, against the Barque Chin Pu her tackle, apparel and furniture alleging in substance that on or about August 23rd, 1919, the libellants sent out their tug the Victoria to search for a dismasted vessel in the vicinity of the Saddle Islands which had signalled for assistance and after cruising in the locality for two days or thereabouts found the Barque Chin Pu in the vicinity of Gutslaff, dismasted and in a dangerous position and thereupon took the said Barque in tow and brought her into the port of Shanghai,—and that said libellant is entitled to salvage; and praying for reasonable and proper salvage and that the said barque her tackle, apparel and furniture may be condemned and sold to pay such salvage with costs charges and expenses:

Now therefore in pursuant of the sanction under seal of the said Court, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture or in any manner interested therein that they be and appear before the said United States Court for China on the 9th day of February, 1920 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

N. E. LURTON
United States Marshal for China.
Dated January 14, 1920.
27435

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS & HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 27, 1920

WEATHER

Threats of rain because of the depression which advances towards the coast. South-Easterly breezes between Formosa and Shantung.

Observations

WHEN China is indicating a willingness to refer to the League of Nations the determination of Japanese rights in the province of Shantung it would seem illogical to see danger to her sovereign integrity in the proposals of a banking consortium for financial relief. The principal and more influential members of the League of Nations will be the very nations forming the banking consortium, and if these nations can be trusted to decide whether China shall exercise full sovereign authority in one of her provinces the same nations ought reasonably to be trusted to afford a relief so much needed to preserve the union and solidarity of all the provinces.

It looks as if China is in an unduly suspicious frame of mind when nations like France, Great Britain and the United States are suspected of ill designs against her sovereignty as an independent power, and for no better reason than that the three western nations named have offered the essential means to preserve that independence. It is not far from being quite evident that the present anchorage of China does not accord with the safety of the people or her political autonomy, and that if another and different anchorage is not soon found there is the possibility of a serious wreckage ahead.

If western nations wanted to divide China into equal shares what would prevent them from doing it? Japan would possibly have no objection to entering into a consortium of such a nature. A great deal is said and written about the reserve power of China and her immense population, but unfortunately for that argument neither the one nor the other has ever been practically organised to be of advantage to the country either in a domestic or international sense. The writer or speaker of more than a thousand years ago could have discoursed on the same subject and used the same arguments as are being urged at the present time in behalf of the potentiality of China.

But where is the potentiality? One part of it is under the ground, and the other part is in the dangerous conservatism of the present rulers of China. It will hardly be contended that China is going to be developed under the guidance of the very conservatism which, during the past centuries, has opposed every semblance of progress and frowned on every agency that ventured to look ahead. This conservatism, so deadly in the past and present to China, remains enthroned at Peking, although the insignia of imperialism is not displayed as in former days. It threatens with military force the aspirations of the young men of China who are ambitious that their country should stand in the front rank and share the duties and responsibilities of the great nations of the west in commanding the peace of the world. It is more intense as a conservatism which has disorganised China, caused the people to feel insecure in their homes, than ever characterised the rule of an Emperor, and which is leading China to ruin by its selfish greed and suspicion of everything honorable.

With larger incomes from the sources of revenue than have at any previous time been received, China is more embarrassed for want of money than at any period of her history. This is a fact which the financial journals of the west are commenting upon very unfavorably to the management of those in authority at Peking. It appears that western financiers are giving more attention to the administration of Chinese affairs than heretofore, and by a simple rule of arithmetic are disclosing the proofs of misappropriations and diversions of funds from the legitimate channels of that administration. And so large have been the sums thus diverted the belief is rapidly widening that China is under the government of the public plunderer and not the honest official.

When the public revenues of China go unaccounted for, and the personal and real property of the country is mortgaged to get money to add to private bank accounts, no one need be surprised at the defenseless condition of the people. Although each provincial satrap has his army and Peking is a still larger encampment of soldiers it is a fact that with all this military array there is no defense of the border lines of China, and whenever they are threatened an appeal is made for foreign assistance. Nearly two hundred million dollars annually is expended on the army, but there is no army prepared to repel invasion, and fifty thousand disciplined western or Japanese soldiers could enthrone an Emperor or install a President in Peking as head of the government, without the let or hindrance of the paper army of China. On no field of battle could the army China is paying so much money to support successfully contend with the disciplined number of foreign soldiers indicated.

If the young men of China should occasionally exceed a wise discretion in making known their sentiments, with regard to the administration of their government, it by no means follows that they are opposed to an orderly administration. The pages of history are full of instructive lessons where abuses in governments have led to violent outbursts of public sentiment ere there could be reforms.

The French people long endured the rule of their Bourbon Kings but finally expressed themselves in a way that clarified the political atmosphere not only of France but of Europe. Even in Conservative England the ruling dynasty was driven out of the country because of its usurpations and maladministration, and the history of passing times impresses the same lesson. The dynastic houses which had so long governed Europe were almost wholly overthrown as a result of the war and the principles of free government, like the doctrines of the Reformation, are gathering strength and there will be no retrocession. The change in Russia is more violent because the oppression of the people was greater, and after the Romanoff was overthrown there was no law left to restore and to hold the Russians together, as was the case in England after the overthrow of the Stuarts. The Romanoff embodied the law of Russia and could make or unmake it at will, while the Stuarts would have nullified the laws which in the main satisfied the English people.

The lesson taught by history is that a people who have lived under the restraint of uniform laws are seldom so extreme when they undertake to throw off oppression as are a people who have lived under an absolute monarch. In China the customs of the people are practically the laws of the people, and although the form of their government under the Emperor was absolute there are few instances when the customs were disregarded in administering the affairs of the country. And the comparatively peaceful inauguration of the Republic of China but illustrates the teachings of history.

The Manchu dynasty had absolutely ruled in China for more than two hundred and fifty years and yet, when overthrown, the country was not disorganised, and the great mass of the people continued attending to their business in the usual way. Their peaceful attitude was due to the fact that there was no attempt to change the customs which had so long regulated their domestic relations, and that when the Manchus became the rulers of China they were wise enough to respect the customs of the different provinces. The Manchu was overthrown for the controlling reason that the inborn democratic sentiment of the Chinese had become tired of absolute government, which unwisely exceeded the limit of tolerable dishonesty, just as some are doing who are now at the head of affairs and who are destined to be overthrown for similar reasons.

But if there is to be a Republic of China the young men of China will have to undertake its establishment, and be careful to make no fundamental mistakes in laying the foundation. Every effort has been and is being made by the old conservative element of China to defeat the success of republican principles, and to this date this element is partly successful, but it can and should be overcome as having proved itself unworthy of a free and honorable people.

What is meant by being careful in laying the foundation can be illustrated by reference to the American people when they decided to live under a republic and how they proceeded to build. The young men of China who have studied American constitutional law will know that the building of the Republic of the United States did not begin from the top but from the bottom. Each of the States formed its own government and when so formed they united in the establishment of a Central Government. The Central Government is the result of the joint action of the States, and not the States created by the Central Government. And after the creation of this Central Government the States invested it with certain powers, which they set forth in a written constitution, reserving to themselves the powers not so set forth.

If the provinces of China be considered as States it would be carrying out the American idea if each province would form a government of its own, then unite in the creation of a Central Government and invest it with the powers deemed essential to a safe administration of public affairs. Such is the work the young men of China should feel it their duty to undertake at once, and there is no good reason why they could not succeed.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

Correspondence

SHANTUNG AND THE LEAGUE

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—There seems to be a concerted, definite, if not determined, effort on the part of the Chinese Student and other organisations which have come into being since the award of Shantung to Japan by the Peace Conference, to submit the question to the League of Nations for determination.

Such submission would mean that the League would pass upon China's sovereignty over the Province of Shanfung, and morally, at least, obligate China to abide by the decision.

All independent States, whether large or small, strong or weak, are sovereign within their territorial limits. Disputed boundaries may be submitted to arbitration, to the League of Nations if you please, but the question of a State's sovereignty, never. The bare submission on the part of China, will cast a doubt on that sovereignty.

All the facts in the case were known to the Peace Commission; what hope is there for China from its successor, the League of Nations? Will it reverse the findings of the body that created it?

The League of Nations will be dominated by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, when she joins. The representatives of all those powers, (except Italy and Japan) made the award.

Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan were and still are, bound by secret treaties looking to the distribution of the spoils of the late war, the first three receiving their respective shares from the territory of the enemy, while Japan, aside from a few small German islands in the South Pacific, received her share from a friendly State and Ally.

Legally and morally, the Supreme Council had no more right to dispose of Shantung in any way than it had to dispose of one of the Mexican States. China had been for thousands of years Sovereign over Shantung. The German seizure of Kiaochow and the enforced Treaty relating to Shantung did not impair in the least her sovereignty, it was simply put in abeyance during the period of German occupancy and automatically resumed at the termination of such occupancy, by whatever means terminated.

That Japan made war on Germany and captured Tsingtau, gave her no legal or moral title to the sovereignty of Shantung or any part of it. Japan is as much an aggressor on Chinese Sovereignty notwithstanding the award of the Supreme Council, as was Germany at any time. German rights ceased the moment she was ejected. In the Treaty of Peace which she was forced to sign, she could not convey any rights, since whatever she had lapsed on the surrender of Tsingtau.

China has refused to sign the Treaty of Peace with Germany. On that refusal she can stand and maintain her sovereignty. She is in no wise bound by the Treaty, and none of the European Powers or the United States would attempt to apply its provisions to her.

The enlightened sentiment of the world is with China on the stand she has taken. To submit a question involving national honor and Sovereignty, (for both are involved) to the decision of the League, would be to forfeit the respect and confidence of the world.

It is a serious mistake to weaken China's present unassailable position, by any movement looking to outside interference. The safe course to pursue is to stand firm on the refusal to sign the Paris Treaty, submit nothing concerning Shantung to a foreign state or organisation of states, and await the time when the sovereignty of Shantung now suspended through superior force, may be resumed to the full.

It will be wise to call off this agitation for submission before it is too late. It is playing into the hands of China's enemy, and Peking may be induced to accept the very proposition, which, had it originally come from there, these organisations would have rejected.

"X."

Shanghai, Jan. 26, 1920.

Currrency, Prices And Rates Of Exchange

BY WALTER F. FORD

(Fortinghily Review)

IN January, 1919, a Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Cunliffe, issued a report on currency and the foreign exchanges. The necessity of reducing the amount of paper money in circulation was strongly insisted upon as a principal means of limiting the creation of credit and so of cutting down general prices. Immediately after this report was issued, a feeble attempt was made to reduce the quantity of currency notes in circulation; but the effort soon flickered out and the amount of such notes gradually rose to a higher level than ever. If, therefore, the reasoning of Lord Cunliffe's Committee was sound, it is not a matter for surprise that prices have failed to pursue the rapid downward course that the termination of the war was so confidently expected to inaugurate.

That the amount of money in circulation—whether in the form of gold or notes—has a paramount influence on general prices has been asserted, from time to time. It will be well, however, to summarise, very briefly, the chain of facts which justify the assertion. Prices are dependent upon supply and demand: that is an axiom of Political Economy. It is an obvious truism that supply is limited by production. Because human wants are insatiable demand must always be exercised to its utmost limits; that is an axiom of Psychology which is in no sense negatived by readiness to barter something obtainable in the immediate present for something greater obtainable in the future. Demand would be absolutely boundless if no question of payment arose. Its effectiveness is strictly determined by capacity to pay; and, therefore, effective demand is synonymous with purchasing power. In the exact measure that the purchasing power of any community increases or decreases, the effective demand for goods on the part of that community will rise or fall; and the changes must result in proportionate alterations of price unless the supply of goods on the market has altered in the same ratio as the demand. Purchasing power consists solely of money and credit; and a nation's purchasing power fluctuates, therefore, with the amount of money and credit which it possesses. A little—a very little—money is hoarded. A portion which in the aggregate varies so little from day to day that it may be regarded as a fixed amount is held by individuals to meet immediate personal requirements and is retained as loose cash in the tills of tradesmen. The whole of the remainder is stored in the banks and forms the basis of credit. Banks are compelled by the exigencies of business to confine credit within upper and lower limits which bear definite relationship to the cash reserve. It follows, therefore, that money, i.e., the metallic currency and note issues, controls credit and is, consequently, the sole determinant of purchasing power. We may, in fact, substitute "money" for "demand" in our original economic axiom and say that prices depend upon supply and money. If supply be decreased or the volume of money increased, prices will go up; if either supply be increased or money decreased they will fall. Lord Cunliffe's Committee realised these facts and advised the Government that one way of reducing high prices was to get rid of some of the paper money in circulation. The other way was, of course, to stimulate production. Naturally the best results would have been achieved by putting both forces into operation at the same time. The Government alone could regulate one of the forces: producers the other. The Government deliberately worked in the wrong direction and now blames producers because the results are not satisfactory.

Almost simultaneously with the issue of the report of Lord Cunliffe's Committee a paper written by Dr. Shaw was published in the *Quarterly Review*. That paper attempted to show by means of a comparison between index prices and the returns relating to the issue of currency notes that, however strong the arguments might be in support of the theory that prices are forced upwards by currency inflation, the statistical facts proved that in November, 1916, general prices were 100 percent higher than they were in July, 1914, although there had, it was claimed, been no increase at all in the currency. The suggestion was made that the rise in prices up to November, 1916, had necessitated an increase in currency notes, instead of the increase in currency notes having created the rise in prices. Dr. Shaw did not mince matters. He said: "I wish to clear the ground of a persistent and prevalent misconception. The advocates of a metallic currency have attacked the currency note and have assailed the policy of the Treasury on the plea or pretext that it has led to inflation, and that the increase of prices of commodities has resulted therefrom. This argument falls to the ground at a glance." Tables were then appended showing that by November, 1916, general prices had doubled as compared with those current in July, 1914, while the amount of currency notes issued up to November, 1916, had not exceeded the gold in circulation in July, 1914. The naïve arguments were put forward that the currency notes had merely replaced an equivalent amount of gold which was no longer in circulation, that the only effect of these notes was a transfer from gold to paper, and that, because the paper was no more than equivalent in amount to the gold formerly in circulation, the fact that general prices had doubled could, by no process of reasoning, be attributed to the issue of paper money. But what does Dr. Shaw imagine became of the gold which was drawn in from circulation and replaced by paper money? The statistics which he himself quotes afford arithmetical proof of a perfectly well-known fact. Strenuous and successful efforts were made to get the gold in the hands of the general public exchanged for paper, in order that all the gold in the country might be concentrated in the banks. Surely Dr. Shaw does not seriously think that the banks refrained from using that accumulation of gold as cover for credit! Of course they used it, and the banking returns for the period in question show very clearly that they did so. The effect of issuing, between July, 1914, and November, 1916, a mass of paper money equivalent in amount to the gold in circulation in July, 1914, was to double the currency. The major portion of the increase found its way automatically to the banks and became the basis of credit to the extent of several times its amount. Quite obviously, therefore, the spending capacity of the nation was very largely augmented. In the absence of a corresponding addition to the supply of saleable goods, prices were bound to go up. They rose, as Dr. Shaw shows, by 100 percent by exactly the same percentage, in fact, as that of the increase of the currency. The rise of prices would have been far greater had not the very disturbed political conditions compelled bankers to restrict credit in order to raise the ratio of cash to liabilities which, for their own financial safety, they were bound to maintain. And the credit based on normal pre-war reserves had to be made to conform to the new ratio as well as that on the new money which came to the banks as a result of the inflation of currency.

Apparently the Government acted for a few weeks on the advice of Lord Cunliffe's Committee and then took a diametrically opposite course. The reversal of policy is explainable either on the grounds that Lord Cunliffe's Committee was first held to be right, and then, on reconsideration, to be wrong or that the Government was forced to go on issuing paper money in order to make it possible to raise by loan the funds required to meet its current expenses. It is almost certain that the latter explanation is the correct one and that the Government was convinced that it would be impossible to raise new money by loan or even to obtain renewals of Treasury Bills as they fell due unless steps were taken to ensure that the public could obtain from the banks a plentiful supply of credit and so be able to lend liberally to the State. The national expenses immediately following the termination of hostilities were so alarmingly high that I believe the only possible way of raising the money to meet them was to place abundant credit at the disposal of the general public, and that could only be done through the medium of fresh issues of paper money. But we must face the facts frankly. Bluntly stated, they are that the British Government found it necessary to continue long after the termination of war the financial plan which was adopted by Germany immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, and which, having once been adopted, could not be discarded. The result to Germany was most disastrous. As is now well known, the ex-Kaiser's Government secured the success of each of its six-monthly loans by issuing just that amount of additional paper money which it had ascertained by careful preliminary calculation would give to the German banks the capacity to increase the loans to the public by the amount which the Government desired to borrow. But all the money which the German Government borrowed was at once replaced in circulation by the various Army contractors and others to whom it was paid out; and, as the whole of a nation's money in excess of the amount used as loose cash is paid into the banks, it followed that all the money expended by the Government found its way back to the banks in the course of a few days. The banks were then not only ready to lend it out again, but anxious to do so. After the Government had had the first use of the purchasing power built up on the additional currency, the ordinary mechanism of exchange gave the second and subsequent uses of that purchasing power to the community at large. Demand is nothing more than the expression of a purchasing power which is always exercised to its maximum extent and the ultimate effect of the fresh paper money issued by the German Government was therefore to increase demand and so to force up prices. When the next six-monthly loan had to be raised it was found that the additional cash-cum-credit currency which had been the basis of the earlier loan had been absorbed in the general circulation and was required to carry on the ordinary business of the country because prices had gone up in much the same proportion as the currency had increased. Consequently, in order to secure the success of the next loan, an entirely fresh purchasing power or lending capacity had to be created by the issue of still more paper money. Unless the British Government can reduce its expenditure there is danger that it will find itself in the same dire financial straits as the ex-Kaiser's Government, and be compelled to go on debasing the currency in order to raise the money necessary to meet its daily expenses.

Whatever justification there may have been for adopting desperate means to borrow money at a time when the only thing that really mattered was the defeat of the enemy, the time has certainly now come when the consequences of continuing those desperate means have to be faced. It cannot be ignored, of course, that the reduction of the currency would mean not only increasing the Government's difficulty of borrowing but also the actual lowering of money incomes, and, consequently, a reduction of the amount which the existing taxes would produce. On the other hand, the greater purchasing power of money would enable the Government very largely to reduce its expenditure. Its credit would appreciate and there is justification for the hope that the rate of interest which it is now compelled to pay would be lowered. In any case, although it may be very desirable to make it as easy as possible for the Government to raise the wherewithal to meet its current expenses, the convenience of the Government would be very dearly bought at the price of continuing a system which has a constant tendency towards the ruin of the country. Attention was drawn above to the fact that the increase of prices up to November, 1916, would have been still greater than 100 percent had not the existing political conditions compelled bankers to keep larger cash reserves in proportion to their liabilities than they would have done in normal circumstances. This was a distinct check upon the creation of credit, and consequently, upon the inflation of purchasing power or demand. But the successful termination of the war removed that check and any specific amount of currency now has a more stimulating effect upon demand and, therefore, on prices than it had when the war was in progress: the more stable the political conditions the more freely the banks can create credit. With an improving outlook the mere retention of the currency at the war level induces a rise of prices. That rise may be checked or even converted into a downward movement by increased supply and the prevention of profiteering; but the force pulling upwards is nevertheless always at work. Inevitably it wastes the strength of the down-pulling forces to an extent equal to its own power.

On a free gold basis there is a constant tendency for general prices throughout the whole world to become uniform. They do, of course, vary in different places; but the variation is seldom more than can be accounted for by cost of transit, additional handling and Customs tariffs. If they rise exceptionally in any one place, the country where the rise occurs at once becomes a very good market to sell to and a bad one to buy from. Its imports increase and its exports diminish. The additional imports have to be paid for in gold; and the withdrawal of currency forces prices back to the common level. But the matter becomes more complicated if the original rise of prices is due to an issue of paper money. Countries which export goods always want other goods or gold in payment. They are not likely to buy those other goods at inflated prices, and foreign paper money is of no use to them. International trade balances are settled by means of Bills of Exchange; but those Bills of Exchange fall to a discount as soon as the traders on whom they are drawn begin to find it difficult to liquidate them promptly either in gold or goods. The movement of the rate of exchange against the debtor country is measured by the extent to which the international Bills drawn against that country preponderate over those drawn in its favor. We have had a recent example of this in the fall of the exchange with America. Because of the great excess of our imports over exports, and because it was known both that we could not send out gold to meet the balance and that our home prices were too high to justify any immediate expectation of our exports being greatly increased, the value in New York of an unimpeachable undertaking to pay £1 in London fell to 17s. Naturally American merchants at once commenced to charge £1 for every 17s. worth of goods sent to England. An incident of this kind reveals the essential difference between the two different methods of adjusting prices when the currency is in gold and when it is largely composed of paper. Before the war any adverse balance of trade with America was met by the export of gold. That export resulted in a diminution of purchasing power in England which led to a reduction of prices. Equilibrium was restored through a fall of our imports and an increase of our ordinary mercantile exports. Now that we are unable to send out gold no similar force can be set in motion to restore the balance, and there is no natural corrective to the adverse movement of the Exchange rate. On the contrary, the more the exchange moves against us the more we have to pay for our imported goods; and as the currency and, therefore, purchasing power remain the same, the general level of prices does not fall. What really happens is a slight alteration of the distribution of our demand. Imported goods, chiefly foodstuffs, rise in price to the extent of the fall of the pound sterling in the international markets, and home-produced goods go down in price in proportion as the purchasing power formerly applied to them is diverted for the purpose of paying higher prices for foreign products. As the old plan of adjusting the exchange by movements of gold is no longer available, we must seek another remedy. When the sterling exchange was at its lowest some of the great London daily newspapers invited the opinions of the heads of leading commercial houses. All the business men who were interviewed were unanimous on two points—that the exchange rate would remain unfavorable to England until our exports went out in quantities, and that that would not happen until our prices fell. In view of this unanimity the Government

(Continued on Page 13)

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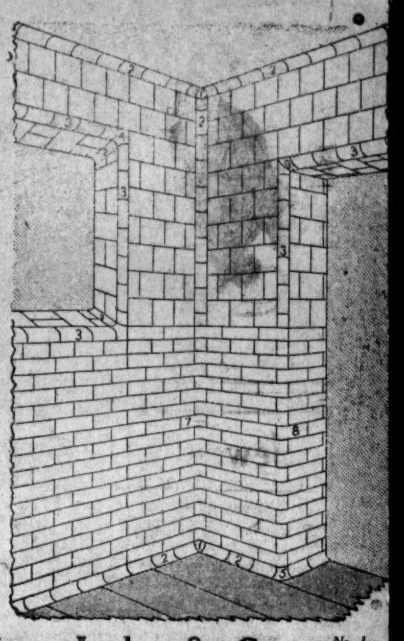

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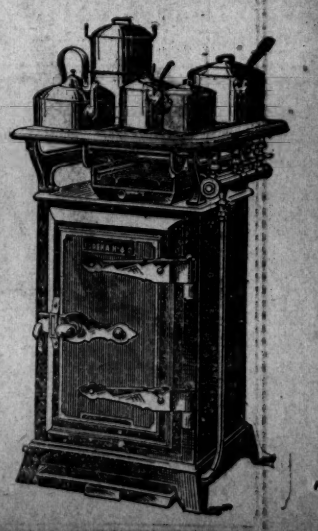
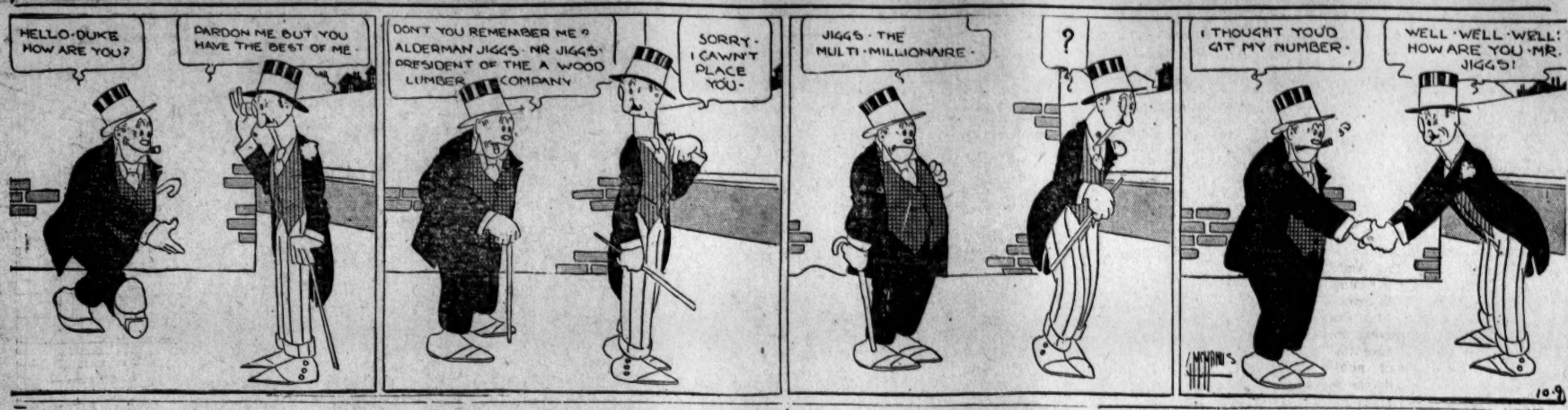


Bringing Up Father

By George McManus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GEO MCMANUS

Jewels Of Egyptian Princess Of 1887 B. C.

(*New York Times*)

There has been placed on exhibition in the Recent Accessions Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art one of the greatest finds of Egyptian antiquities that has ever come out of that country—magnificent jewelry of a Princess of the Twelfth Dynasty, dating back nearly as many years B. C. as the present century is after Christ. Archaeologists have been searching for treasure of this period for many years, and this wonderful collection was found in a concealed niche in a tomb which had been robbed some hundreds of years before, and even the mummy taken from the great stone sarcophagus.

It was from the tomb of the Princess Sat-hathor-iunut, supposed to be the daughter of King Senusert II. of the Twelfth Dynasty, who reigned from 1906 to 1887 B. C. and near whose pyramid at Lahun she was buried. Two wonderful pieces, a diadem and a mirror, were taken by the Cairo Museum in the customary practice with that museum of division of articles found in excavation. All the jewels are set in gold of the greatest purity, with almost no alloy, combined with stones—carnelian, turquoise, green feldspar—and two necklaces are of amethyst beads. In one of these, to clasp closely around the throat, the amethysts are combined with gold beads, and there are two lion-claw pendants of the gold. The other is much longer, and the beads of both are of a deep shade of amethyst.

Both have small clasps of gold, of simple but beautiful workmanship, fastening with a slender ridge and groove, which do their work as perfectly as when the necklace was worn by the Egyptian Princess 2,000 years B.C. A girdle is of gold, carnelian and green feldspar beads of rhombic shape, with massive ornament in the shape of cowrie shells made of rich, deep gold, set at intervals between the double rows of beads. A collar is made of double lion heads, one of these halved to form the slide. There are armlets, wonderful in color scheme made of the semi-precious stones and gold, beautifully worked; slender bracelets of the beads, with little lions in gold recumbent, and little gold bead amulets have the charm in the pendant. The most remarkable piece is a necklace of pear-shaped beads, with an elaborate pectorial or breast ornament.

In this the beads are of carnelian, lapis lazuh and the green feldspar, while the pectoral is of finely wrought gold, the colors on the upper side being produced, as there was no enameling in those days, by an inlay of the semi-precious stones. There is in this the cartouche of Senusert II., flanked by two falcons. As the pectoral is shown in the Museum, it is raised above a small mirror, which permits the beautiful workmanship in the gold of the underside to be seen.

There are other articles, including the ornaments of jewel caskets which contained the jewels, some of these of ivory, which it is hoped may be restored.

The use of cosmetics was common in the days of the Egyptian Princess to whom belonged this royal collection of jewels, and there was found in the same niche her cosmetic vases of polished obsidium, black, mounted in gold, and with remnants of the color which carmined her cheeks and lips still remaining, while in a tiny pot, made of the same material, is the black with which she darkened and added lustre to her eyes. There are eight other small alabaster vases and four alabaster canopic jars, with the covers in the form of portrait heads, each bearing the name of Sat-hathor-iunut and her title of "Royal Daughter."

Parts of the massive sarcophacus in the burial chamber of the Princess showed that the grave robbers of ancient days had probably opened it at one end to admit the body of one of their party, who had removed the mummy, no traces of which remained with the exception of two bands of the funerary ornaments, which were of much less value than the actual jewels worn during lifetime and which are now in the possession of the museum.

This collection will remain on exhibition in the Room of Recent Accessions for the next month. It was excavated under the direction of Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie.

There is also in the Recent Accessions Room a beautiful example of the very difficult to obtain sculpture of Japan, a large figure in wood with remains of lacquer and gilding, of the early Kamakura period, a representation of Amida, the Dhvani Buddha Amitabha, sitting upon a lotus blossom, his hands folded, and with a peaceful expression of meditation upon his face. It is said to have come from the sacred Mount Kova-san. There are also early Ming porcelains of much interest and rarity.

Currency, Prices And Rates Of Exchange

(Continued from Page 12)

might do well to reconsider the recommendations of Lord Cunliffe's Currency Committee. Nor is it by any means satisfactory from the American point of view that £1 in London should be worth only 17s. in New York. We are not likely to buy more American goods than we can help if we are compelled to add nearly 18 percent to their cost because our money is less valuable than the Americans'. France, Italy, and Belgium are affected as well as ourselves, and there is already talk in New York of the whole American export trade being threatened with ruin. Schemes for further credit to finance purchases in Europe have been discussed; but American bankers are opposed to them on the grounds that it would be necessary to extend credits not only as a sufficient offset to the adverse trade balance, "*but also to make up for the depreciation of European currency, which in itself is one of the contributing causes of the fall in exchange.*"

According to Sir Auckland Geddes, the Profiteering Bill is designed to reduce prices and aid exports; but, after all, profiteering is nothing more than taking the very fullest advantage of an abnormal demand. Goods are held up for high prices because it is perfectly well known that the public possess sufficient purchasing power to enable them to pay those high prices, and that, grumble as they may, the public will pay them rather than go without the goods they want. If the demand were restricted prices would automatically fall and the so-called profiteering would disappear. To attempt to get rid of it by prosecuting a few notorious offenders is like trying to destroy a noxious tree by lopping off a few of its outer leaves. The remedy is to destroy the roots; and the roots of profiteering lie in an artificial demand directly caused by an enormous inflation of the currency.

National currencies resemble a series of reservoirs, of vastly different base areas, connected with one another by pipes. Since water always finds a common level, a quantity of it poured into one of these reservoirs is very quickly distributed among the several others in proportion to their base areas. Let us substitute gold for water and assume that it also has the attribute of flowing to a common level. This requires no great stretch of the imagination, for, until 1914, gold has always moved freely from one country to another in accordance with the dictates of international trade. At the commencement of the war all the belligerent countries heaped into their currency reservoirs masses of paper money which we will represent by weights of a metal heavier than gold, since they immediately sank to the bottom and were incapable of moving to any of the connected reservoirs. Naturally the level of the reservoirs rose, and the gold at the top commenced to stream out to other reservoirs, notably those belonging to America and the neutral States. In order to stop their gold from being drained off, the belligerent countries sank their reservoirs below the surface by digging pits of constantly increasing depth beneath them. This was done by prohibiting the export of gold, by trade embargoes, and by raising loans abroad. By these means the reservoirs were made capable of holding a very large quaitity of weights without causing too great a quantity of the gold at the top to be forced through the connecting pipes. But general prices in any country depend upon the volume of purchasing power. This in its turn is regulated by the size of the reserves held by the banks; and the banking reserves are absolutely governed by the quantity of coin and notes in circulation—in other words, by the depth of the currency reservoirs.

In the exact measure that the pit beneath our currency reservoir is filled up, the space available for gold will become smaller. Letting the gold flow off would undoubtedly lower prices in England. As a result we might, and probably would, automatically increase our exports and reduce our imports to the extent of stopping the outflow before all our gold had left us. But there is always the danger that labor or other complications might prevent us from doing so; and, in that event, our position would become a perilous one. Without the capacity to send out goods equal in value to those which we require to import, and with no gold to liquidate the balance, we should most certainly be compelled to keep our imports strictly within the limit of the value of the goods we were able to export. At every point our merchants would be handicapped by the fact that the absence of capacity to export gold would cause the foreign exchange always to be heavily against them. The remedy is obvious. By all means commence to fill up the pit beneath our currency reservoir and allow gold to flow out, but make more and more room for gold at the top by taking advantage of every opportunity to pick out the useless weights which represent inconvertible paper money. On one point we may be perfectly certain; those weights will never pass out of our reservoir through the connecting pipes. There is only one way of getting rid of them, and that is to pick them out ourselves.

Retardation of supply necessarily has very great influence in keeping prices at a high level. It is probabale that this factor is an even more powerful one than the unnatural stimulation of demand caused by excessive currency inflation. But the effects of diminished supply are so obvious and so well understood that there is a constant tendency to attribute to them the entire responsibility for prices remaining at a very high level. This tendency ought to be combated on every possible occasion. The Government never tires of telling the people to strain every nerve to increase supply. It is the duty of the people to pay heed to the warning On the other hand, the Government alone can lop off the spurious from the natural demand; and it is as much incumbent upon the Government to perform its share of the work as it is upon the public to do theirs. The world's trade lies now, as if never did before, open to the nations which are commercially strong enough to reach out and grasp it. The first countries to get their currencies into good order will have an enormous advantage. America is undoubtedly in the best position, but there is ample opportunity for others. In knowledge of the bearing which currency inflation has upon prices the German economists are much better equipped than ours; and it may yet happen that Germany will set herself steadily to the task of reforming her currency while our politicians are going placidly on appointing expert committees, and pigeon-holing the reports when they find that the advice given is not to their liking.

Discourses Of A Scientist

By Edgar Lucien Larkin

(*Director of The Lowe Astronomical Observatory, Mount Lowe, Cal.*)

The gigantic telescopes on the summit of Mount Wilson, in Southern California, by far the largest in the world, first 60 inch and now the newly mounted 100 inch aperture mirror, are daily revealing celestial objects never seen by the eye of man before.

These colossal concave mirrors are in curvature. The correct curve was computed by means of complex mathematical formulae before even the huge disk 101 inches square and 14 thick had been touched by the master mechanic of optical instruments. Ferdinand W. Ellerman, in the now classic and historic "optical shops" in Pasadena.

The elaborate, careful and intricate work of grinding out the glass from the at first flat sun face, down to the bottom of the saucer-shaped depression, was fascinating in the extreme. In five years the arduous task was finished; the steel mountings and axes were completed, and then came the herculean work of getting the heavy mirror to the summit 4,000 feet above Pasadena. This was accomplished without accident.

The building of the large observatory and the mounting of the huge instrument within were followed by solemn dedication on an eventful night, June 19. 1919. Dorothea Klumpke Roberts was the first to look into the eyepiece.

The objects now being explored and photographed by these great instruments are attracting the strict attention of all astronomers. They are entirely outside of what we may call our universe, consisting of probably not fewer than three billion suns.

From the numbers of estimates arrived at by varied intricate processes, I here select 300,000 light years as the probable diameter of the stupendous band of suns.

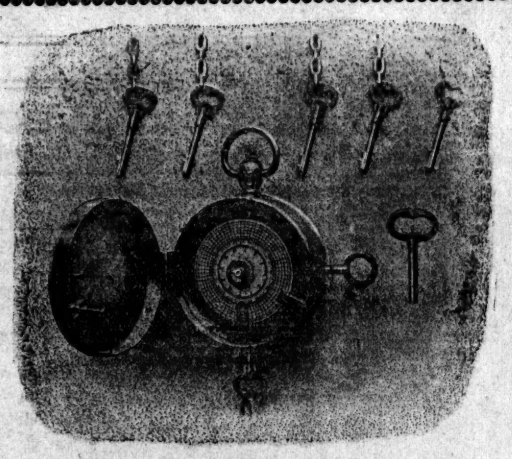
There are 31,558,149 seconds in one sidereal year. Light is now known to move through space with the specific speed of 186,324 miles per second. The product of these two numbers multiplied is a distance in miles and is one light year.

But these varied forms, cosmical objects hung around and about with deep mystery, are outside our stellar structure. Some may be within, but surely many are without. The high power spectroscopes reveal that the spirals are really gaseous, true nebulae. Others reveal in their photographs glittering suns within the gas, condensing from it materials.

Some of these vast and distant objects are in rapid motion. Thus the nebula in the New General Catalogue, No. 4,214, is receding from our solar system with the high velocity of 210 miles per second. While wide, diffuse and spiral nebulae are near the Calactic Polar regions, smaller, round and disk like objects, called there fore planetary nebula, are near the Milky Way.

One mystery is that in several instances these remote objects are racing at terrific speeds in space, faster than fully formed suns in the same direction. And some nebulae rotate on their axes faster than does our sun, which requires from twenty-five to twenty-seven days to make one rotation. Some points in these nebulae are seen in the spectroscope to be moving toward the earth on one side and moving away on the opposite side. This is proof that they rotate on their axes. Velocities have been measured from six to fifteen miles per second. An element not yet discovered here on earth, called nebulium, has often been seen in the telespectroscope.

There is no way measuring by trigonometrical methods the distances of these external "Galaxies," perhaps because the diameter of the orbit of the earth, 186,000,000 miles, is the only base line available. But this is almost exactly nothing in comparison with the mighty distances of these newly photographically discovered objects. But such numbers as 400,000, 500,000 and 800,000 light years are appearing in recent standard astronomical literature.



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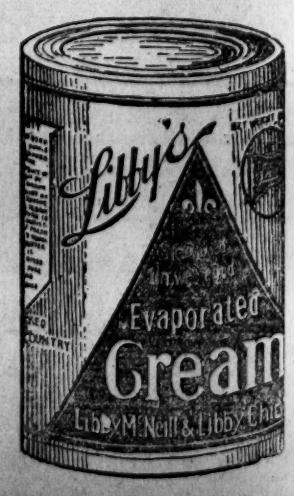

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PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Huichow**, Captain W. Shane, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting,** Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s **S.S. Loongwo, 3,925** Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 27,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru,** Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA,** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, Jan. 28,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta,** Captain ——— will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru,** Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, Jan. 28,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain Williams will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, January 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru,** Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 29,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Luenho, 2,868** Tons, Capt, Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, January 29,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi,** Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Suiwo,** Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 30,** at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer **Tafoo Maru,** Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, **January 30,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain Ross, will leave on Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, Jan. 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 28,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi,** Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsinchang,** Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang,** Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Ichang,** Capt. J. S. De Wolf, will leave on **Saturday, January 31,** at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru,** Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 3,** at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru,** Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru,** Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on March 11th. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking,** Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 27,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Chinwangtao direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **Tientsin:** The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the S.S. **Kaiping** on **January 27.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chekiang,** Capt. H. A. Walker, will leave on **Wednesday, Jan. 28,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean,** Capt. Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, January 31,** at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **February 1,** at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru,** Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **January 28.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the **Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.,** at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru,** Captain ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **Feb. 18.** For Freight apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru,** Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of **FEB.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Africa Maru,** Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on 1st March. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru,** Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234

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Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. Colorado Springs	Feb. 4	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 15
S.S. West Cactus	Feb. 25	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 11
		S.S. West Cactus	Mar. 28
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 23
S.S. West Ison	Feb. 15		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "West Jena."

Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.

Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2557
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and London:—

	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	Feb. 5
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 16

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Tasuhara,	Jan. 31

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Feb. 8
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 2

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Torada,	Jan. 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 3
WAKANOURA M.	5,500	Capt. K. Tsukada,	Feb. 10

FOR JAPAN

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. T. Sakine,	Jan. 28
HWAH PING	10,000	Capt. S. Yoshizawa,	Jan. 28

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Feb. 4
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Sangola	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	14.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sangola	16.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	T'shima M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	T'shima M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Hsinchang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Atsuta Maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America via Kobe	do	..	..	..	..	..	10.30
Japan & America via Moji	T'shima M.	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Hankow	Loongwo	..	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	E. of Japan	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	16.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Chekiang	..	13.30	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Chekiang	14.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Sangola	..	A16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Thursday, January 29.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, January 30.							18.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Ichang	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow & Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

A Parcels at 3.30 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. or previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B.N.B.	Jan. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C.	Jan. 22	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
10 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jan. gun-boat
O.N.W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$440 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$160
Union of Canton	Hx. 180
Yangtsze	$220
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$210
Indo-China Pref.	$20
"Shell"	240/- S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14 B.
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$165 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 110 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 130
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 62
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 465 x R B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 275 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 46 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$212
Green Island	$6.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.60 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12 B.
Tlobri	Tls. 2½
Tlangbe	Tls. 3½
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 63½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 23
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 68
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 140 S.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 298

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Oct. 30	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
Dec. 2	—	Japan	Taibo Maru	Jap.
Dec. 2	—		Meichuen	Am. Socony
Dec. 4	—	River ports	Lingyun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	
Dec. 16	—	Hankow	Meitan	Am. Socony.
Dec. 20	—		Chinchong	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	—		Kanling	Chi.
Dec. 25	—		Newchow	
Dec. 31	—		Hungfok	Chi.
Jan. 7	—		Tell	Chi.
Jan. 9	—	.....	Gweneth	Br. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—		Toonan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 13	—	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan. 15	—		Meihu	Am. Socony.
Jan. 16	—	Foochow	Fetching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 17	—	River ports	Tsesangtah 2	Am. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan. 18	—	Nanking	Meinam	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 19	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 19	—		Nancy Moller	Br. M. & Co.
Jan. 19	—	Tsingtau	Nagasa Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Jan. 21	—	Japan	Fukusei Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan. 21	—	Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan. 22	—	Marseilles, ports	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 22	—	River ports	Meian	Am. Socony.
Jan. 22	—	Japan	Glenspey	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 23	—		Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 23	—	Japan	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan. 23	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 23	—		Shinon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 24	—	Ningpo	Meinan	Am. Socony.
Jan. 24	—	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan. 24	—	River ports	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 24	—	River ports	Tachi Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan. 24	—	Marseilles v N'king	Alfenas	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 24	—		Saintan	
Jan. 24	—	New York	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 24	—	Tsingtao	Hakushi Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan. 24	—	Hongkong	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	—	Nanking	Sulyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	—	Hongkong	Huichow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 25	—	Vancouver, ports	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 25	—	Cruise	Lluhsing	Chi. Customs
Jan. 25	—	Hongkong	Edmore	Am. A. Line
Jan. 25	—	Japan	Eastern Victor	Am. N.Y.K.
Jan. 25	—	River ports	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Jan. 25	—	River ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 25	—	Kobe	Egremont Castl	Br. D. & Co.
Jan. 25	—	Japan	Hwahping	Chi. N. Y. K.
Jan. 25	—	Hongkong	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 28	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan. 26	—	London, ports	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 26	—	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan. 26	—	Tsingtao	Mikuni Maru	Jap. H.H. Co.
Jan. 26	—	Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan. 26	—	Foochow	Mingshun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	—	Chinwangtao	Shinping	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	—	Nanking	Rotorua	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	—	River ports	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 26	—	River ports	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 26	—	River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan. 26	—	Wuhu	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 26	—	Wuhu	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan. 26	—	Wenchow	Yei Maru	Jap. Kaiyosha
Jan. 26	—	Japan	Hsean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 26	—		Kibi Maru II	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan. 26	—	San Francisco	Gold Shell	Am. A.P. Co.
			Tancard	Am. Dollar Co.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingato for Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning and will sail for Dairen direct this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The B.I. s.s. Muttra from Calcutta, left Hongkong at 7 o'clock Friday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta for Straits, Hongkong Shanghai and Japan on Thursday January 22.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah wil leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Chefoo for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki tomorrow morning about 8 o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Elpenor from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai last Saturday.

The S. and D. s.s. West Cactus, with 3,000 tons of general cargo for this port, is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Japan ports on February 25.

The S. and D. s.s. West Jena, with 2,200 tons of general cargo for this port, is due in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports next Saturday.

The S. and D. s.s. West Ison, with 690 tons of general cargo for this port, is due in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports on February 15.

The U.S.S. s.s. Wilmington left Shanghai yesterday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Capt. Dewar.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Hongkong: Messrs. Nativedad, Mogia, Chang.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hwahping from Japan: Lt. D. S. J. Elles, Lt. C. Morgan, Mrs. R. Ward, Mrs. M. and Miss H. D. Holgate, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Collester, Capt. and Mrs. G. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Lainberd, Capt. and Mrs. W. Hayen, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morton, Messrs. C. S. Isbister.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru from London and ports: Lady M. V. Arbuthnot, Miss E. C. Brotherhood, Mrs. L. and Miss H. Newcomb, Mrs. A. E. Robertson, Miss M. A. Smith, Mrs. F. E. Stammer and child, Mr. P. T. Dempsey; through for Kobe: Mrs. C. U. Cooper, Miss D. J. S. Edwards, Mrs. P. L. Spence and child, Miss G. A. Kent, Mr. E. H. Hayward; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. L. J. and Miss D. M. Healing, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Purvis, Mrs. A. J. and Miss M. Spence, Mr. C. Morris.

Passengers Departured

Per G.L. s.s. Glenstrae for Dairen: Mrs. Larkins.

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung for Kiukiang: Misses B. Bojes, McKinney, Harlowe; for Hankow: Messrs. E. Morlieras, Pontet, Rev. Fathers Ma, Colombo, Bottelli, Cosagrande, Belboni.

Per I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee for Kiukiang: Mr. F. J. Philippot.

Per C.N. s.s. Suiyang for Hongkong: Mrs. Oldfield, Messrs. F. W. Poe, Lamburn, Campbell, R. H. Felgate, W. Bishop, S. S. McKee.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
West Ira	Dec.	25
Nile	Dec.	30
Ecuador	Jan.	5
Shabonee	Jan.	9
Acme	Jan.	14
Shinyo Maru	Jan.	18
Nanking	Jan.	20
West Conab	Jan.	21

For Tacoma

Mexico Maru	Dec.	23
Manila Maru	Jan.	23

For Seattle

Elkton	Dec.	25
Eldridge	Jan.	4
Brave Couer	Jan.	4
Katori Maru	Jan.	22

For Portland

Waban	Jan.	25
Wawalona	Jan.	25

For New York

Lowther Castle	Dec.	27
Arna	Dec.	27
Kinght Templar	Jan.	5
Tokushima Maru	Jan.	4
Atreus	Jan.	24
Celtic Prince	Jan.	24

For Vancouver

Empress of Russia	Dec.	30
Methven	Jan.	7
Harold Dollar	Jan.	7
Monteagle	Jan.	21
Empress of Asia	Jan.	24
M. S. Dollar	Jan.	25

For London etc.

Glenapp	Dec.	20
Idomenus	Dec.	20
Sado Maru	Dec.	22
Kalomo	Dec.	2
Durban Maru	Dec.	26
Trazos Montes	Dec.	29
Kashgar	Dec.	31
Kitano Maru	Jan.	5
Borneo Maru	Jan.	11
Teiresias	Jan.	19
Inaba Maru	Jan.	22
Glenspey	Jan.	26

For Liverpool

Tydeus	Jan.	4
Penang Maru	Jan.	14
Telamon	Jan.	18

For Rotterdam

Sagoland	Jan.	9

For Genoa

Benvorlich	Dec.	24
Hwahyih	Jan.	2
Brodliffe	Jan.	7

For Marseilles

Andre Lebon	Dec.	25
Heathside	Jan.	13

For Hull

Glengyle	Dec.	23

For Port said

Arabien	Jan.	1

For Bombay

Dunera	Jan.	10

For Calcutta

Gregory Apcar	Jan.	13

For Java ports

Tjimanoek	Dec.	30
Tjisalak	Jan.	26

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1:30 p.m.

Friday, January 30, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 30

For United Kingdom

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Feb. 4

For Europe, etc

Per P. and O. s.s. Sangola Jan. 28

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima M. Jan. 27

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per P.M. s.s. Venezela Feb. 7

From France, etc.

Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Feb. 7

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date		Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan.	—	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am. A. Line
Jan.	—	—	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am. A. Line
Jan.	27	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am. A. Line
Jan.	29	—	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am. A. Line
Jan.	30	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan.	30	—	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am. S. & Dix.
Jan.	31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	31	—	New York	Ariosto	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	31	—	San Francisco	West Hephurn	Am. Dollar Co.
Feb.	1	—	New York	Eastern Coast	Am. N. Y. K.
Feb.	3	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	4	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb.	7	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am. S. & Dix
Feb.	8	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am. S. & Dix
Feb.	8	—	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	14	—	New York	Suveric	Br. J.M. & Co.
Feb.	15	—	New York	Moorish Prince	Br. S.T. & Co.
Feb.	18	—	Seattle	Iconium	Am. A. Line.
Feb.	18	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am. Dollar Co.
Feb.	21	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb.	23	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb.	26	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb.	28	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	28	—	New York	St. Andrews	Br. D. & Co.
Feb.	29	—	San Francisco	West Harris	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar.	2	—	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar.	5	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	5	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am. A. Line
Mar.	5	—	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am. S. & Dix
Mar.	6	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar.	13	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar.	14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar.	15	—	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am. A. Line
Mar.	27	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	27	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar.	28	—	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr.	4	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr.	10	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	27	—	Kobe		
Jan.	28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	29	—	Kobe	Takeshima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Muttra	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	31	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	7	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
				Wakanoura M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	—	—	London	St. Francis	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	—	—	Port Said & Trieste	Nijni Novgorod	Fr. M. M. Cie.
Jan.	27	—	Genoa	Genoa	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan.	28	—	Trieste	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan.	29	—	Bombay	Sangola	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	29	—	Calcutta	Muttra	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	29	—	Havre, Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	31	—	Marseilles	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	31	—	London	Toyama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Alfenas	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Memnon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	1	—	Genoa, Antwerp	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	2	—	A'dam, L'don. A'werp	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	2	—	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	5	—	London	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	5	—	London	Somali	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb.	8	—	London	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	9	—	London	Nagoya	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb.	12	—	Liverpool	Dania	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	—	A'dam, L'don. A'werp	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	—	Rotterdam	Dania	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	—	Bombay	Dilwarn	Br. M. M. Co.
Feb.	13	—	Rotterdam, ports	Atlas Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	15	—	London	Glenstrae	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	15	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	15	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital. D. & Co.
Feb.	16	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	19	—	A., R'dam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	20	—	London	Glenariffe	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	25	—	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut. H.C.T.Co.
Feb.	26	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	28	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	—	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	6	—	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut. H.C.T.Co.
Mar.	31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital. D. & Co.
Apr.	—	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	—	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	27	4.00	Ningpo		
Jan.	27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	28	—	4.30 Ningpo	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	28	—	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	28	—	Foochow	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	28	—	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	29	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	31	7.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	3	—	F., K'lung, Takao	Ichang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	7	—	Manila, Hongkong	Suma Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	7	—	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	9	—	Manila, Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
				E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	27	—	Chinwangtao	Shingping	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	27	—	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	27	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, D'ren	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	27	2.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

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AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, January 28th.—Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 28th.—Sundry, sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.

At an early date.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

ON MONDAY, February 2nd.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 9 Yates Road.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—A fine collection of stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28th.—An excellent collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

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Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition) $20.00
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The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai China, on February 2nd 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

Steamer For Swatow Aground, Is Report

An Amoy report says the steamer Hong Wan I, which left Amoy on the 9th instant, with coolies and cargo for Swatow and Singapore, is badly ashore. The vessel left the harbor at 6 p.m. and ran on the rocks N. W. of Tsengsen Lighthouse, or rocks North of the entrance to the outer harbor. It is expected that she will remain on the rocks for some time until temporary repairs are made. There is a large hole under her fore hold, all the passengers have left, and the cargo is being discharged. There were no casualties.

GREAT DEMAND FOR JEWELS

Prices Advance As Much As 50% —Strike No Nearer A Settlement

New York, December 14.—Although jewelry prices have advanced in the last year, in some cases as much as 50 percent, the demand for ornaments of all kinds was never greater than today.

Many factors have entered into increased prices, jewelers explained yesterday, the three principal causes being scarcity of jewelry, unprecedented demand, and higher wages. However, only a few jewelers would admit that they considered the strike of 4,000 jewelry workers in New York, now in its third month, had influenced the upward trend. The strike began on September 23, when the employers failed to grant the demand for a thirty-nine-hour week with the pay they had been receiving for forty-four hours. This action followed an increase in wages of 20 percent which was granted the workers in July, jewelers said.

Some jewelry workers receive from $8,000 to $10,000 a year, it was said yesterday by a jewelry dealer with factory connections. S. E. Beardsley, organiser of Local No. 1. International Jewelry Workers' Union, said that he thought the average pay in New York City would be about $50 a week.

Of the 4,000 workers who went out last September only 200 have returned to work, according to Mr. Beardsley. A total of 85 of the 325 manufacturers have signed the agreement, but for the most part they are small concerns. Many of the strikers, he said, have entered other business, some have gone to other cities, and about 2,000 remain idle in this city.

"So far as the employers are concerned," Julius Wodiska of 2 John Street, one of the directors of the association, said in a statement, "they claim to be determined and united in making the present struggle a finish fight. The whole jewelry trade of the country, they say, is with them and back of them. If forced to, they will go out of business. Already, as occurred during the recent troubles in the printing trade, some concerns are going away from New York, and others have already left. Some of the large jewelry manufacturing concerns in other cities are running on full time with a forty-four or forty-eight hour week. How, ask the local manufacturers, can we protect New York capital and labor against such conditions?"

DIVORCES LORD CARBERY

Young Wife Charges Extreme Cruelty On East African Trips

London, December 13.—Lady Carbery has obtained a divorce from Lord Carbery in the Dublin Divorce Court on the grounds of misconduct and cruelty. An amazing story of the young Irish peer's treatment of his girl wife was told in court by Sergeant Sullivan, who represented the petitioner.

He said that after the honeymoon the respondent took his wife to the jungle wilds of East Africa and compelled her to ride horseback for long distances, and the ordeal caused her such pain that she used to throw herself to the ground writhing in agony. She was unattended by any person of her own sex, the only attendants being black boys. In 1915 Carbery again took her to Africa, where he had a large farm but no house, and compelled her to live with him like a savage in a leaky grass hut. She contracted malaria, which badly affected her hearing. In 1918 they again visited Africa and lived in a house which meantime had been built on the farm. On one occasion the respondent lost his temper and beat his wife violently with a whip.

No defense was offered to the suit.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

PROGRAMME for Tuesday and Wednesday

"HOUDINI"

9th and 10th Episodes. Exceedingly exciting and mysterious incidents are shown in these two episodes.

ALSO SHOWING

Triangle Four-Part Comedy.

"MODERN ENOCH ARDEN"

NEXT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, THURSDAY NEXT. FOUR DOUBLE-REEL COMEDIES THAT MADE THE NAME OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN: "Charlie, The Perfect Lady," "The Floorwalker," "Charlie's Night Out" and "Behind The Screen."

AMUSEMENTS

"HELP WANTED"

IS THE TITLE of THE NEW PARAMOUNT Five Part Drama To Be Exhibited At the **VICTORIA THEATRE**

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
Tuesday, January 27th and Wednesday, 28th
Showing Also Other New Films
MAKING A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

APOLLO THEATRE

On Wednesday Night, January 28th
The Jewish Operetic Dramatic Company
will stage the well-known Operette
"A MENSH SOL MAN SEIN"
(One Should be a Man)
Told in 3 Parts
Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the
APOLLO THEATRE
Admission $1, $2, and $3.
Beginning 9.15 p.m. Sharp

NEW HELEN THEATRE

Haining Road

PROGRAMME for Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday 27th, 28th & 29th January

"HOUDINI"

1st and 2nd Episodes.
LUKE'S COMEDY
"THE RINK"
Two Parts, Chaplin Comedy.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Programme for the 4th and last week of
THE DENNISTON PLAYERS
eminently successful season.
TONIGHT at 9.15 Sharp.

The Comedy of Charm
"Civilian Clothes"
Wednesday and Thursday
An event in the annals of Shanghai's Theatrical History.
The first production on any stage other than the Cohan Theatre, Chicago, of the intensely interesting Comedy-Drama
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Saturday Matinee and Night
Farewell Performances
Chas Klein's great play
"The Third Degree"
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OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
For January 27th to 29th
Paramount Pictograph
"BROTHER OFFICERS"
In Four Reels
A dramatic military romance that will appeal to all
"Doughnut Trail"
COMEDY
"Error in Kidnapping"
COMEDY

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tuesday, February 3rd at 9.15 p.m.
2ND GRAND CONCERT
by
Miss Myra Bancroft Olive
Dramatic Soprano,
and
Mr. Harry Ore
Pianist
Assisted by
The Famous Violincellist
Mr. C. Bakaleinikoff
accompanied by
Miss Muriel A. Smith
60% in Aid of Institution for the Chinese Blind.
Booking at Moutrie's.
Admission $3, $2, $1.
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TOWA CINEMA

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PROGRAMME for TO-NIGHT & LAST THREE DAYS
PATHE PRESENTS
Charlie Chaplin in
"Sunnyside"
It's a picture well worth seeing also Four Reels of Comedy.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 29th, 30th, 31st and February 1st

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THE MOSCOW TZIGANES

A ROMANY TROUPE OF DANCERS FAMOUS ALL OVER EUROPE

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ONE OF THE PRETTIEST STAGE SETTINGS EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY

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GIPSY SONGS
GIPSY DANCES

IN ALL THEIR WEIRD AND BARBARIC SPLENDOUR

This is undoubtedly one of the finest—if not the very finest—troupes ever seen in this city

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FLORENCE REED

IN

A wonderfully absorbing FEATURE

"WIVES OF MEN"

SIX REELS SIX

ONE OF THE STRONGEST PHOTODRAMAS EVER FILMED

"They had just been married, the minister had but a few moments before said the words that made them man and wife. He was waiting for his bride to join him so that they might start on their honeymoon. Softly she came down the stairs, stole up to her husband, looked over his shoulder and saw—the photograph of another woman with words of love written on it. Then followed twelve years of misery for her. Was she to remain true to her husband and let him do as he pleased, or was she to get what pleasure she could out of life? This is the absorbing sort of a plot that is unfolded in "Wives of Men," starring beautiful and talented Florence Reed.

Prices; Circle $2.00, Stalls and Pit $1.00, Booking at Robinson's

TO-NIGHT 9.15.

THE NEW THRILLING EXCITING ADVENTURES of the UNIQUE WOMAN DETECTIVE

"PROTEA IV"

Told in TWELVE PARTS.

WHO IS PROTEA? Come and see if you can solve the question !!

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